

# **The Spirit of Missions;**

EDITED FOR

## **THE BOARD OF MISSIONS**

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

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PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

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**VOL. IX.]**

**NOVEMBER, 1844.**

**[No. 11.]**

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### **Duties suggested by the Signs of the Times.**

#### **A MISSIONARY SERMON.**

Preached before the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, constituting the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday Evening, October 3, 1844. By the Rt. Rev. J. P. K. HENSHAW, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, and Provisional Bishop of Maine.

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ST. MATTHEW, Chapter XVI., verse 3d, latter clause.

“CAN YE NOT DISCERN THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES?”

MEN who are most shrewd and sagacious, discriminating and intelligent, with regard to worldly affairs and temporal interests, often manifest great stupidity of feeling and bluntness of intellect in reference to important points connected with religion and morals.

Beholding their skill, industry, and success in earthly pursuits, you would suppose them to be the most enlightened and gifted of their species: but when you contemplate their dulness of apprehension in reference to the things of revelation; their slowness to perceive the beauty of religious truth; their backwardness to understand their obligations and practise their duty; you would be ready to pronounce them the most ignorant of mortals. These arise, however, not from any want of capacity to understand the things of religion,—but from a proud contempt and wicked disregard of them. They feel interested in temporal things and the concerns of this world; and therefore become well informed in relation to them. They feel no interest in religion and the concerns of God's kingdom, and therefore remain ignorant of them, as if they were unworthy of attention and regard. We have a striking example of

this in the context. The Pharisees and the Sadducees came to our Lord, and, affecting a wish to be convinced of his Messiahship, asked him to show them a sign from heaven. But the prophecies were receiving their fulfilment in his person. He was daily employed in healing the sick, opening the eyes of the blind, raising the dead, and performing all those works which were to characterise the Messiah: the state of the Jewish nation and of the world at large presented precisely those indications which the prophets foretold would exist at the time of his coming. They were without excuse, therefore, in questioning the validity of his claims. The concurring signs of miracles and prophecy gave clear intimations of their duty in this respect: and he, with great propriety, met their demand with a refusal. "He answered and said unto them, when it is evening, ye say it will be fair weather, for the sky is red. And in the morning, It will be foul weather to-day, for the sky is red and lowering. O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?" They could judge of the state of the weather at a future time by the present appearance of the clouds and the sky: they could judge of political and other events to come by existing appearances: but with regard to religion and the things of the kingdom of God, they criminally neglected the exercise of their reasoning powers, and therefore could not discern the signs of the times.

Without further reference to the original application of the text, I propose to notice SOME OF THE SIGNS OR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRESENT TIMES, AND THE DUTIES RESULTING FROM THEM.

These are *times of change and daring speculation*.

At no former period, perhaps, have men been so much disposed to question the commonly received opinions of their predecessors: never were they more impatient of the restraints of authority: never more rebellious against the established institutions and venerable usages of society. This is not only true as respects the forms of social intercourse, but the civil institutions and political governments of the world have been subjected to the revolutionary process: the arts and sciences have undergone extensive changes: and even the fundamental principles of morality and religion have been put into the crucible by experimenters professedly aiming at their purification and refinement. It seems as if the fountains of the great deep had been broken up, and the rulers of society had issued the proclamation—"Behold, we make all things new!"

I do not hesitate to admit, that many important inventions have been made in the arts, and that various improvements have been introduced into the different departments of science. Nor would I deny that the principles of free government are better understood, and the political rights of men more thoroughly protected, than they ever were before. But I must beg leave to protest against an assumption of the same ground in reference to religion.

If religion were the production of man, it might, like other things of human invention, be capable of essential improvement by his ingenuity and skill. But when we reflect that it had its origin in divine revelation, and is left to be modified only in some unimportant particulars by human arrangement, we must be satisfied that, as to its fundamental principles and original institutions, it is not susceptible of improvement by finite agency; but must be, like its Divine Author, "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever."

The departure from apostolic discipline, with the avowed design of securing greater purity, on the part of some in a former generation, has produced, and is producing, its invariable result, by leading many of the descendants of those who made the fearful experiment to an abandonment of apostolic doctrine. We now find many, calling themselves Christians, who question the inspiration of parts of the Holy Scriptures, and refuse to believe what is mysterious to their reason, or offensive to their pride, in the remainder. There are multitudes of others, who suppose that believers of all preceding ages have erred in the interpretation of the Bible; that the true doctrines of the Gospel are among the boasted discoveries of this enlightened age; that any man, or body of men, has a right to originate a church, appoint a ministry, and construct a creed for the guidance of others,—or may, without guide or creed, safely plunge into the labyrinth of theological speculation, and indulge all the whimsies and vagaries which the wildest imagination may suggest. Who that has heard of the dreams of Transcendentalism—the follies of the St. Simonians—the pollutions of Mormonism—or the blasphemies of Neology—to say nothing of the minor errors to be found in the swarming brood of sectarianism—will hesitate to believe that the spirit of the age has proved a hot-bed for the production of the crudest novelties and the most dangerous heresies with which the Prince of Darkness ever attempted to delude the frail children of mortality!

Amidst the winds of doctrine and floods of error by which the

face of Christendom is overspread, and agitated as the Old World was by the deluge, where shall we find security and peace? The Church, like another ark, rides safely over the billows, because favored with the guidance and protection of the Heavenly Pilot. All who enter its walls, and commit themselves to its proffered shelter, will be preserved from the wild uproar and confusion which prevail without and be guided to the haven of security and rest. Those who reject the safe guidance which God's mercy has provided, and follow the promptings of a vain philosophy, trusting their eternal interests to systems of man's devising, will be likely to make shipwreck of the faith, and plunge into the abyss of ruin.

What, then, is our duty, in this period of fickle change and daring speculation? Shall we seek to correct the errors of latitudinarianism by a prohibition of free inquiry? To remedy the evils resulting from an abuse of the private interpretation of Scripture, by withholding the Book of God from the people, and consigning it again to the shades of the cloister? Shall we ascribe those heresies and schisms which have been signalized by nothing more than by their departure from the true principles of the original Reformers, to the Reformation itself, and seek to effect their cure by a return to that system of darkness and superstition from which God, in His mercy, then delivered us? Ah! rather let us distrust the skill of those doctors in spiritual homœopathy, whose nostrums would prove a remedy scarcely less fatal than the disease. As members of a pure branch of the Church Catholic, having a settled creed—a spiritual liturgy, and an apostolic ministry—transmitted to us from the earliest and purest ages of our faith—we should be mindful of the immutable nature of Divine truth, consider novelty of faith and practice as one mark of error, and religiously avoid those who are given to change. Adhering to this rule, derived from God's word, and inwrought in our hearts by the influence of the Holy Spirit, we shall be so grounded and settled in the faith once delivered to the saints, as never to be moved away from the hope of the Gospel.

The Lord has promised to be with His Church "always, even unto the end of the world." We may be confident, therefore, that the principles and usages which have been received *semper, ubique, ab omnibus*—always, every where, by all—an unchangeably true. This rule, like a two-edged sword, will guard us against the opposing and conflicting dangers by which we are now assailed. Are we tempted to embrace modern inventions as being the truth of the

Gospel? Our answer is, they are too young to have formed a part of the creed of the Church Universal. Are we allured by the impious dogmas, the idolatrous worship, the silly superstitions of Rome, claiming Catholicity, and clothed in the venerable garb of high antiquity? Our answer is, they are not old enough to have received the impress of inspiration and the sanction of the primitive Church. In an age like this, we must flee to the stronghold of anciently discovered and well established truth. We must stand fast there; and acquit ourselves like men. Armed with the shield of faith, we may "quench all the fiery darts of the wicked," and be proof against the insidious arts of Protean error. Skilfully wielding "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," we may resist the assaults of various heresy, and put to flight its parti-colored bands.

The deviations on either hand from the system of the Church, consist not so much in the invention of novel doctrines as in the abuse and perversion of well established truths.

The best way of correcting those errors, is not by going to the farthest possible distance from them, and dwelling exclusively upon their opposites, but by boldly teaching and earnestly enforcing the sound truths thus perverted and abused. How can we more effectually resist the superstitions of Rome, respecting absolution, indulgences, and the "*opus operatum*" of the Sacraments, than by presenting the strong but safe teaching of the Church Universal, in regard to sacerdotal powers and sacramental grace?—Or how can we better correct the abuses of the evangelical system arising from licentious private interpretation of the Scriptures, than by teaching with fidelity and zeal those doctrines of grace which pervade the sacred volume?

The proud and daring speculator may affect to pity us for want of courage and independence; he may sneer at us as lagging behind the inventive spirit of the age; but we shall enjoy the approbation of Him who says "Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

If there be some things in the signs of the times which should exert a cautionary influence, warning us against imminent danger, there are others which may prove an *incitement to pious zeal*, and are *worthy of imitation*.

He must be a dull observer of events who perceives not that the present is, emphatically, *an age of enterprise and activity*. The in-

creased facilities of intercourse and communication, the immense improvements in labor-saving machinery, and other inventions of art, signalize this as an age of great executive power. Human industry seems taxed to the utmost in all its branches. Bustling energy and restless activity are displayed in the divers callings of life, and in every department of society. This characteristic of the present time, although it has its evil tendencies in counteracting a meditative and devotional spirit, yet is by no means so pregnant with danger to the religious interests of men as that changeful and speculative feature which has already passed under our notice. Activity and energy in well-doing constitute the substance of practical religion; and, if God has a righteous claim upon all our affections, and time, and talents, there is no danger that we shall be too zealous and diligent in his service. No excess of activity is to be feared while we are required to be “steadfast, unmoveable, *always abounding in the work of the Lord.*”

To whatever part of the Christian world, or to whatever department of religious enterprise, our attention is directed, we behold gratifying exhibitions of holy wakefulness and activity. The working spirit of the age—vividly impressed upon the Church—powerfully affects all its interests and movements. This active spirit is not confined to any one of the ranks into which the Christian world is divided, but, in a measure, pervades them all. From the great Churches—which spread their jurisdiction over nations and continents, and whose influence is felt to the extremities of the globe—down to the handful of disciples that compose some one of the almost countless ephemeral sects of the day, there is a manifestation of movement and energy. It seems, indeed, as if the operative powers belonging to many generations had been concentrated into one.

“Can ye not discern the signs of the times?” Can we not perceive the lesson which this characteristic of the present age inculcates upon us? How clearly does Providence, in its dispensations, enforce the great duty of well-doing which the Bible, in its precepts, so earnestly commands?

There can be no doubt that much of the activity we behold is unhallowed. Various evil principles and unworthy motives display their power too extensively in the nominally Christian world. Probably much of the zeal and energy displayed is only a party spirit, designed merely to advance the interests of sects or the mercenary

and ambitious views of individuals, without any leading regard to the advancement of the dominion of holiness and benevolence upon earth. There may be much of ostentation baptized with the name of charity. There may be much of heretical pravity under the mask of sacred truth. But we cannot doubt that there is, in vigorous operation, among Christians of the present day, a pure spirit of benevolent action—as much elevated above the low designs of mere sectarianism as Heaven is above earth.

Behold the Sunday School enterprise! Begun and carried on in the spirit of Him who said, “Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God!” See the Bible Societies, distributing the Scriptures without note or comment—pouring forth the pure and unadulterated water of life for the purification and refreshment of the world! Look at the rising seminaries of education and learning, baptized with the spirit of the Gospel, and consecrated to the glory of the Redeemer! See the rich and the poor casting their gifts into the treasury of the Lord; while many, constrained by the love of Jesus, dedicate themselves as an offering, and go, in defiance of peril, disease and death, to publish in distant lands, “the unsearchable riches of Christ!” O! this holy, zealous energy in well-doing is the very spirit of the Gospel! Look we to our great exemplar, the Lord Jesus Christ! What was his life upon earth? Did he spend it in indolence and inactivity? No! Like the morning sun, he went forth rejoicing in his course of benevolent action, and pursued it without intermission and without rest, till he sunk below the horizon in agony and blood. Look at the Apostles! Watchful, painful, laborious; undismayed by self-denial, sacrifices, torture, or death! cheerfully doing their Master’s work, until they finished their course and won their crown!

Are we not partakers of the same calling? Is it not our profession—the business of our lives—to do good? Shall we live for self alone? Shall we hide our talent in a napkin? Or, like “the dumb dogs, be lying down and loving to slumber?” Perish the ignoble thought—so abhorrent to the Christian mind! The listless idler in the vineyard of the Lord is out of his proper place, and has sadly mistaken his calling. He who gives himself up to indolence and inactivity in a time like this, cannot “discern the signs of the times.”

Do we, friends and brethren, feel the responsibility which Provi-

dence assigns us in this day of benevolent Christian enterprise? Is this a time to be engaged in intestine strife and domestic controversy, when our enemies on every side are, with all their engines, battering at our walls? Should we be wasting our time and ammunition in the suicidal work of wounding and slaughtering each other, while we are loudly called to go forth, and by the combined use of our unearthly weapons, assail the strongholds of error, superstition, and sin? Shall we employ ourselves in poring over the obsolete dogmas and defunct usages of the dark ages, while a perishing world is clamorous for the word of life? "Let the potsherds strive with the potsherds of the earth." "Let the dead bury their dead. But go ye and preach the kingdom of God!" The best remedy for internal dissension and error—the best defence against external assaults, will be found in the zealous prosecution of the great work for which the Church was instituted. What is our Church doing towards the fulfilment of the Apostolic commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature"? Surely none can stand before her in respect to privileges enjoyed and mercies received. Pure in all her institutions; apostolic in ministry and government; spiritual in worship and evangelical in doctrine, she furnishes all the means of safety, edification and comfort, that can be enjoyed by any Church under heaven. If any Church be entitled to the affection and support of its members, and ought to be employed extensively in the great work of evangelizing the world, it is ours. She ought—well marshalled and disciplined as she is—to be the leading phalanx of the sacramental host; sending her emissaries to every part of this wide-spread Republic, and making her power to be felt in all quarters of the globe. Instead of reviving the silly fables of Monkish hagiology, and seeking for the conjectural frame-work of an ideal Church, she should be proving herself to be indeed a part of the mystical body of Christ by instrumentally conveying the blessings of regeneration to the dead in trespasses and sins, and thus becoming more extensively the Mother of living saints.

Do not the signs of the times indicate that our Church, with her distinguishing characteristics, as Catholic, and at the same time Protestant, and in the peculiar station assigned her, *has an important work to perform in both the Domestic and Foreign Department of the Missionary field?*

In this fair country of our habitation, so highly endowed with the

gifts of nature, the bounties of Providence, and the blessings of liberty,—and especially in that interesting portion of it called “the Great Valley of the Mississippi,”—where, from the immensity of its resources, and the rapid multiplication of its population, it is fair to presume the power will soon dwell which is to decide the character, and sway the destinies of this mighty Republic,—a great work is to be performed.

There a contest is to be decided between Infidelity and Christianity. The opponents of light and holiness are mustering their hosts to battle. Let Christian ministers and people be zealous, devoted and persevering; and by God’s blessing, the cause of purity and truth will be triumphant.

But other and interesting scenes arise to view as connected with the future history of that growing section of our country. Other contests than that between Infidelity and Christianity are there to be decided. The restless passions and active imaginations of men have given birth to numerous sects and factions, baptized with the Christian name, which, on that wide field, fiercely contend for the mastery of the public mind.

On that arena of controversy, there have descended subtle and active spirits of a different mould. A foreign prince, who claims unlimited spiritual jurisdiction, and impiously styles himself the head of the Catholic Church, liberally disburses his treasures, and sends forth his emissaries to subdue that fair territory, and add it to the dominions of his triple crown. The contest between the well-trained bands of spiritual despotism on the one hand, and the undisciplined sectaries on the other, may be fierce and protracted. We propose not to act as mediator between the contending parties. We have no sympathy for the superstitions of the one, nor for the heresies of the other. But we must be lacking in wisdom, if we fail to perceive that the Church, which occupies a middle ground, occupies a place of safety, and offers a remedy exactly adapted to the evils of the times. While she strongly protests against the superstition and despotism of the Romanists, she bears no less faithful testimony against the latitudinarianism and anarchy of the sectarians. She offers to the one party, the Creeds, Liturgies, Ministry, and Discipline of the Catholic Church, in its purest and best days, uncorrupted by the usurpations of the Popedom, and the traditions of men. To the other, she presents the truth of the Gospel combined with the order of the Gospel: she offers the inestimable ben-

efits of a settled Faith, a uniform Worship, and an Apostolic Ministry, without the slightest infringement upon the right of private judgment or restriction of that "blessed liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free."

Such is the peculiar attitude, the distinguishing glory of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She presents a strong barrier against the corrupt tide of superstitious tradition on the one hand, and against the raging billows of heresy and fanaticism, on the other. She opens a refuge to those who would escape the galling yoke of despotism, and to all who seek deliverance from the desolating licentiousness of schism. We cannot but believe that she is destined, in the Providence of God, to exert a powerful agency in the preservation of this land from the overflowings of ungodliness and vice, on the one hand, and from the storms of religious anarchy upon the other. While we devoutly bless God that we are safely lodged in her peaceful bosom, we should manifest our gratitude and love by recommending her to others as a sure resting-place upon the waters—the ark of hope to an agitated world. We should assert her claims to regard as a bold witness and safe keeper of "the faith once delivered to the saints;" and push forward her interests as a sound part of the Church "founded upon Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." Under the full conviction that, in laboring for her prosperity, we are contributing to the good of our country, the salvation of souls, and the glory of God, we should adopt the inspired resolution: "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake, I will not rest, till the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth!"

But our attention must not be confined to the field of holy enterprise opened to us on this continent, vast as it is. No! we must rise to a loftier eminence and take a wider view. Casting our eyes to those *Eastern countries*, where, in the simplicity of patriarchal days, the true God was worshipped and his Law obeyed—where Sinai still lifts its towering head as an imperishable monument of the terrors which once encircled it—where stand Zion, and Tabor, and Olivet, and the relics of that holy city which was the joy of the whole earth—where are the sites of Tyre and Nineveh, and Babylon—where the modern traveller can still trace out all the localities referred to in the miraculous history of the chosen people, and those connected with the still greater miracles of the history of our re-

demption—I say, when we look to that quarter of the globe, rich with the holiest associations, where the Gospel first displayed its power, built its temples, and set up its altars, served by a numerous priesthood, and surrounded by almost countless worshippers—what do we behold? Here and there, throughout the oriental regions, we behold a feeble taper sending out a glimmering ray, just sufficient to make the surrounding darkness more gross and palpable. Throughout those regions the Mohammedan masters still retain, by cruelty and oppression, that dominion which was originally acquired by rapine and the sword. We behold feeble bands of the followers of Jesus, ignorant, degraded, superstitious—under the guidance of a priesthood, simple-hearted indeed, but almost as ignorant as themselves,—barely tolerated in their worship, while the great body of the inhabitants are misled and blinded by the delusions of the False Prophet. Yet we know, from the announcements of prophecy, that those dark regions will again be illuminated by the light of life; that the Gospel shall again be established there with a lustre equalling, if not surpassing, the brilliancy of its former days. And what are “the signs of the times” respecting it? Travellers in those interesting regions inform us that Mohammedanism is already beginning to wax old, and sinking into decay; that its mosques are, in many places, crumbling into ruins; that the precepts of the Koran are losing their control over its disciples; and that the Koran itself predicts a state of degeneracy and weakness to that false religion, from which it will be restored at the second coming of Jesus Christ; and that period the Musselmen believe to be drawing near.

The Bishops, and other ecclesiastics of the Eastern Churches, are deeply sensible of their own ignorance and other disadvantages. They have been beguiled and deceived by the emissaries of Rome, who, far from improving their condition, sought only to bring them into vassalage; and they are now anxiously looking to some other quarter for sympathy and aid. To whom can they look with more reasonable hope than to us, holding the same Apostolic ministry, and substantially agreeing with them in the great principles of faith and mode of worship? Their gratitude for our proffered aid, their readiness to welcome our clergy as brethren in the common faith, to receive instruction, and to co-operate in the free and unrestrained circulation of the Scriptures, all contribute to recommend the East as one of the most inviting and promising fields for our foreign operations.

May the Lord cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of our beloved brethren, who, in the midst of trials, from within and without, are already laboring in that field ! From these ends of the earth may the true light be reflected back upon the regions famed in sacred and classic story, where it originally appeared in its virgin radiance, and shone most brightly for long centuries before this continent was discovered ! May this infant branch of the Catholic Church be the instrument of spiritual revival and consolation to those now decayed and prostrated Churches which Apostles planted and Martyrs cherished ! O ! let us send forth more good men, like Barnabas, " full of the Holy Ghost and Faith," to trim the flickering light which still glimmers in the oriental Churches, and call them back to the purity of Apostolic faith and the fervor of primitive piety and love ! Should it be the gracious purpose of God thus to honor our communion ; to own and bless us as the instruments of strengthening the good things which remain among them, but are ready to die, and in making those dry bones live ; who can tell the sublime and glorious result of the enterprise !

Let full communion be established between the Churches of the East and the reformed branches of the Church in the West : animated by one spirit, let them, with combined power, contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints ; and what an influence would it exert either in reforming the errors or breaking the power of " the Man of Sin ! " How powerful its effect upon the Christian bodies which became separated after the Reformation ! It would be to distracted Christendom like life from the dead, and would tend to a restoration of that primitive unity which we are forced now to contemplate rather as a fabled vision than a holy reality. And what would be its effect upon the followers of the False Prophet ?

As the Musselmans, laying aside the prejudices of ages, are now adopting, to some extent, the arts and customs of Christianized Europe, and doing away that bloody code which prevented conversions to the Gospel, who can predict the effect that will be produced, when they shall behold (what they have never yet seen,) an exhibition of pure and unadulterated Christianity, in the revived and renovated Churches of the East ! May not the downfall of that corrupt, but plausible, superstition be effected, not with some violent convulsion, as is generally believed, but by the silent influence of truth ? When this event, prophetically announced under the figure of " drying up the river Euphrates," shall be accomplished, the way

of the Lord will be prepared for the bringing in of the Jews with the fulness of the Gentiles, so that all flesh may see the salvation of God.

With this grand consummation of all our hopes and labors, our Oriental Mission may be more closely connected than many are willing to believe. Never did the Gospel achieve such wonders as in those primitive days when Orientals were its only preachers. There is no page so bright in the history of Missions since the Apostolic era as that which records the successful labors of the Nestorians in spreading the doctrines and institutions of our holy religion throughout the limits of the Chinese empire.\* Let the descendants of those Missionaries—who went forth as “a flaming fire,” spreading spiritual illumination and fervor in their pathway,—be restored to the possession of the same light and love; and they might prove themselves worthy of such sires, by again diffusing the truths and consolations of the Gospel throughout that region of idolatry and death.

Our duty appears plain in reference to the work we have to do in the destitute parts of our own country, and among our benighted Christian brethren in the oriental regions. But have we no work to perform for the dying *Pagans*? Is there nothing to call forth our sympathy, and quicken our efforts on their behalf? Yes! the six hundred millions of Heathen are to be claimed as a part of the purchased inheritance of the Son of God. And, if we mistake not, the signs of the times direct our especial attention to those parts of this wide field which we have already selected as the scenes of our foreign operations.

To Africa we owe a debt which it will be difficult to discharge. For our national wealth, prosperity, and comfort, we are, in a considerable degree, indebted to the sufferings and toils and sweat of her children. We can make no adequate return but by sending to that oppressed continent the comforts of civilization, and the unspeakable blessings of the Gospel of Christ. Thank God, we have commenced the discharge of our obligations.

At one of the colonies planted by American benevolence, on its

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\* “It was by the labors of this sect, (the Nestorians,) that the light of the Gospel first penetrated into the immense empire of China about the year 637.” \* \* \* “The northern parts of China, even before this century, abounded with Christians, who, for many succeeding ages, were under the inspection of a Metropolitan sent them by the Chaldean or Nestorian Patriarch.”—*Mosheim's Ecc. Hist.*, century vii.

western coast, we have established a Mission which, in the very infancy of its being, has received the seal of God's blessing, and proved a nursery for Heaven. There future Cyprians and Augustines may yet be trained for the service of Christ and his Church. Scarcely had we begun to sow the seed before we were permitted to reap. The Lord has been swift to crown our humble labors with the influence of His grace and the manifestations of His love. O, that it may prove the first fruits of a plenteous harvest! May the new song of the converted children at Cape Palmas, which has given joy to angels, prove but the first note of the anthem of redemption to be sung, in full chorus, throughout that dark continent, by a regenerated race!

How striking are "the signs of the times," in reference to the only other field of our Missions to the Heathen! Whether the strange event has been brought about by the righteous infliction of punishment upon a treacherous Heathen nation, or by the unrighteous cupidity and ambition of a Christian one, we adore the wonder-working hand of Him who ruleth over all, and rejoice that the way is opened for the introduction of the Gospel to one-third of the human race, who have heretofore been destitute of its blessings. To the loud call of God's providence, "Who will go for me" into this field? His grace has awakened in the hearts of several of His youthful servants the cheerful response—"Here are we: send us!" Our Missionary from that distant land will go back, not to labor in solitary discouragement, but accompanied by a band of faithful soldiers, all anxious to battle for the faith, and win trophies for the Captain of our salvation.

From almost every region of the globe we hear the call of Heaven speaking the language of encouragement, and inciting us to greater zeal in the cause of Missions. From the four winds we seem to hear a voice, saying, "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

This is an age of expectation. The world is undergoing changes, and the Church should be looking out for great results. The time for the fulfilment of the prophecies is drawing nigh. The Christian cause must not be content with the snail-like progress made in less favored times. We expect that the "Word of the Lord will have free course,"—run,—and be glorified." We delight to contemplate the Angel as "flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach to all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and people." We look for the falling of every stronghold of error, super-

stition, and wickedness,—and the speedy coming of that day when the Redeemer's kingdom shall extend from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth. We believe that these glorious events will be prepared for, if not by our instrumentality, by that of others. And shall we relinquish the honor of being co-workers with God in their accomplishment? Shall we not be vigilant—prayerful—laborious—liberal? If we do nothing for the extension of Christ's kingdom, can we expect any share in the glory of the conquest, or of the blessings that will be conferred upon the victors?

Our answer to these questions has already been given. The Church has taken her stand. She has, in her highest ecclesiastical council, recognised the fundamental principles that the field is the world, and that she is the divinely constituted organ for effecting its conversion. And now, what waits she for to enable her to go on more vigorously to the performance of her acknowledged duty—the fulfilment of her high destiny? Heaven's command is upon her, in its binding force—"Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature!" Heaven's blessing is pledged to her in all its preciousness and efficacy—"Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world!" Why, then, does she pause in mid career? Why are we mortified by reports of exhausted treasuries, and almost starving Missionaries? Why are our agents so often compelled to give a negative response to the earnest appeals from our foreign stations for additional laborers—and turn a deaf ear to the cry of multitudes perishing for lack of the bread of life? What, then, does the Church wait for? Is it the pecuniary means? We cannot believe it. Heaven's bounty has endowed her with ample resources. These have never failed, nor will they ever fail, to be forthcoming to sustain her in every work of faith and labor of love. For "the silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts." It is not so poor a thing as money that is wanted. No: The deficiency is in that which money can never purchase—the prayer of faith, and the heart of love.

Our Missionary organization may be as perfect as human wisdom can make it; but yet we are far from satisfied with its practical working. It is like a great machine, beautiful in its appearance, and well adapted to its purpose, with every wheel in its proper place, and not a pin wanting—but yet imperfectly supplied with its motive power. This is precisely the deficiency in our system. We want an increase of motive power. How is this to be obtained?

Not, as I verily believe, by the introduction of any new principles, but by fully carrying out the principles which we have long ago adopted. To what purpose is it that we adopt the Apostolic theory, while we cherish not the Apostolic spirit, and fail to imitate the Apostolic example? Let us prove the sincerity of our faith by our works. We possess the Apostolic Ministry. Let every member of it, then, like those who originally belonged to it, hold himself ready to go, at the Church's bidding, wherever she may send him, to execute her purposes of love and dispense her spiritual gifts. Let all our Missionary bands go forth with a successor of the Apostles at their head, that they may prove like herbs having seed in themselves to propagate their species. We profess to admire the systematic charity of the Apostolic age. Let it be with us, as it was with them, when all that believed laid the product of their possessions at the Apostles' feet for the service of the Church;—or at least, let all the disciples lay by them, on the first day of the week, as the Lord hath prospered them, and let these gifts, collected in the weekly offertory, be presented as a sacrifice upon God's altar. We profess to approve of the devotion of the Apostolic age,—when the disciples continued together in prayer and supplication for the outpouring of the spirit and the success of the Gospel. Let us, then, wait continually at the throne of grace, praying that God's "way may be known upon earth, his saving health among all nations."

O! if the spirit and the practice of Apostolic times could be revived amongst us, then might we hope to be favored with Apostolic success: for God, even our own God, would give us his blessing. Let this be the leading object of our combined counsels and deliberations during the present session of our General Convention. May this be the great object of our individual prayers and efforts! May God pour out His Holy Spirit more abundantly upon all orders and estates of men in His Church. In our individual and collective capacity, may the love of Christ be our incentive to action,—the service of Christ our occupation,—the glory of Christ our end!

# PROCEEDINGS

## OF THE

# BOARD OF MISSIONS.

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### Third Triennial Meeting.

*Philadelphia, October 3, 1844.*

The Third Triennial Meeting of the "Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," was held this day at St. Andrew's Church, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Illinois, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Missionary in the North-West, Louisiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Delaware, and Massachusetts; the Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Allen, Bedell, Boyd, Brinckle, Burroughs, Cooke, H. Crosswell, Dorr, Ducachet, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Hawks, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, McVickar, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Smallwood, Suddards, Wainwright, and Van Pelt; Messrs. Chambers, Collins, Donaldson, Gardiner, Huntington, McGruder, Memminger, Morgan, Newton, Trowbridge, and Woolley.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of North Carolina, being the senior Bishop present at the opening of the meeting, took the Chair.

After prayer, and the calling of the roll, it was, on motion of the Secretary, resolved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The Secretary having requested the appointment of an Assistant Secretary, and nominated the Rev. J. D. Carder to that office, he was accordingly appointed.

The Rev. N. S. Harris, as Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, presented and read the Report of the proceedings of that body, required by the VIIIth Article of the Constitution, as follows :

The Domestic Committee respectfully submit the following Report :

*Appointments since the Annual Meeting in June :*

The Rev. Messrs. Willard Presbury, C. C. Townsend, B. Halsted, C. S. Hedges, C. V. Kelly, S. L. Johnson, B. Hutchins, Thos. S. Britton, G. G. Moore, A. P. Merrill, S. McHugh, A. S. Hollister, B. Sturges, E. A. Greenleaf.

*Resignation during the same period :*

The Rev. Henry Payne.

Receipts since the meeting of the Board.....	\$3434	21
Payments " " " .....	4202	63

And further, that the amount of indebtedness accruing this day, being between nine and ten thousand dollars more than the amount in hand, is about.....10,591 38

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

N. SAYRE HARRIS, Secretary.

*Church Missions,—Domestic Office,*

231 Broadway, New-York, October 1, 1844.

The Rev. P. P. Irving, as Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee, presented and read the Report of the proceedings of that body, as required by the same Article, as follows :

The Foreign Committee submit to the Board of Missions their Report from June 15th to October 1st.

Receipts.....	\$5,487	98
Payments.....	7,031	78
Balance in the Treasury.....	2,044	55
In addition to a special deposit of \$4,000 to meet what is due to specific appropriations.....	4,000	00
Amount due to specific appropriations in addition to amount of special deposit...	\$7,099	07

The attention of the Foreign Committee has been called anew to the Missions to the Greeks at Constantinople, and the Syrians in Mesopotamia, by the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Southgate from the former place. At the request of the Committee, that gentleman has laid before them, in writing, his suggestions in regard to the Mission, which, for the information of the Board, are here inserted.

"I now proceed," observes Mr. Southgate in his communication to the Foreign Committee, "to lay before you my views on what is necessary for the proper establishment and successful prosecution of our Missions to Turkey.

"1. It is desirable to *concentrate*. This is rendered necessary by our limited means. It is also the most efficient mode of usefulness, and the wisest economy—by which I mean the accomplishment of much with a feeble instrumentality.

"To this end, I propose that we have, for the present at least, but one Mission to Turkey—and *that* at Constantinople. We shall thus save all the expense of the journey into the interior and of constant transportation.

We shall be more free for the use of the press, which is liable to serious embarrassments in the interior, and may even dispense with keeping a press of our own at all; since we can have our work done at private presses in Constantinople—whereas in the interior we must have one of our own, or none at all. The great expensiveness of keeping up a Mission press is a formidable objection to this course; and there are others, (which I need not mention), such as the necessity of constantly supplying it with work, and thus creating larger issues than are called for, and an enormous expenditure.

“The necessities of our work, regarded as a whole, also require that we should concentrate at Constantinople. The Board of Missions have resolved upon a Mission to the Armenians. This people are one in Church communion with the Syrians. The two are, therefore, properly comprised in one Mission. Now it is manifest that the Mission to the Armenians should be stationed at Constantinople, which is their great seat and centre. This, therefore, should be the centre point for the Syrians also. Otherwise we must have two Missions, one to the Armenians at Constantinople, and another to the Syrians in the interior; but to this we are not equal. Manifestly, we have not the means for two such Missions.

“*Again.* The present position of the Syrians (aside from their connexion with the Armenians, and apart also from considerations of economy), requires that our Mission to *them* should be centered at Constantinople. For, first, their civil state has much changed since I was in their country. Internal commotions have arisen; the country has become unsettled, and a Mission there must be in a very precarious position. The danger might, I think, be avoided by the Missionaries stationing themselves at the Monastery of the Patriarch, near Mardin; but it would evidently be an unwise policy to commence a Mission there, if another place, more safe and equally eligible in other respects, can be found.

“Now, I think, secondly, that *that* other place is Constantinople. The Syrian Patriarch is intending to form an ecclesiastical establishment there. This will make Constantinople the great centre and chief point of influence to the Syrians, as it now is to the Greeks and Armenians.

“They propose to have a church and a school there. This will be a proper focus for our labors. The chief agency in behalf of the Syrians, I have always thought, should be a seminary for training a select band of young men to act as agents in the great work to be done in the Syrian Church, and a press. Now we may have both these at Constantinople, at less expense, and with greater security than in the interior. The school may be in connexion with the proposed one of the Syrians, which, if we choose, may be chiefly in our hands; and the operations of the press may easily be carried on at any of the other presses in Constantinople, by adding to one of them a font of Syriac type. These considerations led us, even before I left Constantinople, and of course *before* the Mission to the Armenians was determined upon, to the conclusion that it would probably be best to commence the Syrian Mission at Constantinople. I may also add, that there is already as large a Syrian population at Constantinople as in any other place in Turkey, with the exception of Mosoul, Mardin, and Urfah; and I am sure, from what I know of Eastern habits, that a

Syrian ecclesiastical establishment there will soon make this population larger than that of either of the other three cities just mentioned.

"To carry out, then, the concentration recommended, I propose that Messrs. Miles and Taylor be instructed to remain permanently in Constantinople; and this I know to be the wish of both of them.

"2. I propose and recommend that the Mission thus concentrated, be called either the Mission to the Christian Churches in Turkey, or the Mission at Constantinople. The former is the most correct designation, since the Mission is designed to act not only upon the inhabitants of Constantinople, but from these upon the whole of the three great Churches of the East—the Greek, the Armenian, and the Syrian. 'The Mission at Constantinople' may be used as a familiar appellation, but the formal and official name should be the other, as it is the only correct one. The Mission thus formed will act upon each of the three Churches mentioned, as Providence may seem to indicate; and I earnestly request and intreat that no instructions may be given which would embarrass such freedom of operation.

"3. I propose that two more laborers, unmarried men, be added to the Mission. This is necessary, for the work is a large one, and fewer cannot do it. To begin, three will have incessant occupation. This I very well know, from my acquaintance with the work. I shall probably give my principal attention to the Greeks, Mr. Miles to the Armenians, and Mr. Taylor to the Syrians; each, however, co-operating with the others as circumstances may require. The principal work at the beginning will be that to the Armenians, and both Mr. Taylor and myself must often labor in it. We may be able to carry on the whole Mission for a year, but it should be remembered that new men will require a year at least, after entering the field, to prepare themselves for active effort; they will, therefore, be needed as soon as they are ready.

"That the work will increase is absolutely certain, if it continues at all; for this is the natural and necessary order of things. I cannot, therefore, propose a less increase of laborers than I have done, nor can I recommend delay in their appointment, without sacrificing the real and essential interests of the Mission.

"4. I propose that \$3000 of Mission funds be appropriated per annum to the Mission—this to include the salaries of the missionaries, five in number, and the Mission expenses. This sum will suffice only with strict economy, and by having but one household establishment.

"5. I propose the appointment of a Bishop, to reside at Constantinople, and to preside over the Mission. This is needful for the proper regulation of the Mission itself, and no Episcopal Mission, where there are several laborers, should be without one. It is an anomaly which is full of evils. But there are other reasons of even greater importance:—1. A Bishop is the only proper representative of the Church abroad, or a Bishop with his Council of Presbyters.—2. It is acknowledged that a Bishop is needed for other Missions. How much more for this, where we have to do with Christian Churches, and where matters of an ecclesiastical character are constantly arising, which require an Episcopal determination.—3. It is needed in order to place our Mission on a sure basis in the Church. It will take away its ephemeral character. It will be a binding pledge on

the part of the Church, to sustain it. It will increase the Church's interest in it.—4. It is needed in order to avail ourselves fully of our advantages as Episcopalians. We ought to appear to the Eastern Churches in our full character, in order to exert our appropriate influence. It will increase our usefulness among the Episcopalians of the East beyond calculation; and we ought not to lose such an advantage.—5. It will place us in our distinctive and real character before the Eastern Churches, and nothing else will do it. Let all be known for what they are, and there will be no occasion for strife. If we had begun with a Bishop, our late controversy would hardly have taken place.

“These are some of the reasons for the appointment of a Bishop. They seem to me unanswerable. What ought to be done must be done. Our only business is to effect its accomplishment. A Bishop's salary should be from \$1200 to \$2000, according as he is a single or married man, and his salary should be distinct from the other funds. I propose that it be by special contributions. I believe we can obtain sufficient pledges for it—and *that* more easily than for almost any other object. I will prepare an appeal for the purpose, if thought best.”

In regard to the first of these propositions submitted by Mr. Southgate, the Foreign Committee are of opinion that the reasons adduced are sufficient to justify the proposed change; and, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, they would acquiesce in the concentration of the Mission at Constantinople.

In reference to the *name* of the Mission, which will comprehend the Greeks, Armenians, and Syrians, the Committee propose to call it “The Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to the Christian Churches in Turkey,” while its more familiar appellation, as suggested by Mr. Southgate, will be “The Mission to Constantinople.”

In view of the existing claims of other Missions, and the inadequacy of the pecuniary means as yet placed at the disposal of the Committee, they do not feel warranted in acceding to Mr. Southgate's wishes for the immediate enlargement of the number of missionaries at Constantinople. Should the members of the Church indicate their approval of the measure, by supplying such an additional amount of funds as may be necessary for that purpose, and suitable missionaries offer for the work, there can be no doubt but that their wishes should be complied with; but, under existing circumstances, they apprehend that they would not be justified in so greatly adding to the expense of this Mission. The appropriation for this Mission has consequently been limited to what was deemed necessary for the Mission on its present scale; namely, four thousand dollars per annum.

The appointment of a Bishop to reside at Constantinople is perhaps the most important of the measures proposed by Mr. Southgate. This is a matter which must be determined by the highest authority of the Church, and can be no further acted upon by the Foreign Committee, or the Board of Missions, than in the way of recommendation. By the body to which the decision of the question belongs, the reasons of Mr. Southgate will no doubt receive a respectful consideration. The Committee cannot feel themselves justified in proposing any action on their part favorable to such a measure.

The very limited extent of our Eastern Missions, and the improbability,

for the want of means, of their speedy enlargement, together with the great accession of expense which the suitable support of a Bishop would require, and the apprehension that, if appointed, a Bishop could not exercise within his appointed sphere any of the functions peculiar to the Episcopal office, render, in the opinion of the Foreign Committee, the appointment of such an officer at least premature.

The Mission at Athens continues in successful operation: enjoying the favor of the people, the good will of the Ecclesiastical authorities, the confidence of the Government, the esteem of persons of the highest intelligence and consideration from other countries; and also, it is believed, the blessing of Almighty God. While the recent action of the Board renders necessary a reduction of numbers in the Mission Schools; yet the same action having given permanency to their plans, our missionaries are rejoicing in prospects of usefulness.

No intelligence has arrived from our station in Western Africa since the meeting of the Board in June: advices, however, have been received of the arrival at Sierra Leone, on their way to Cape Palmas, of the Rev. Dr. Savage, and the Rev. Mr. Hening, missionaries, and of Mrs. Hening, Mrs. Patch, and Miss Rutherford, missionary teachers. They were in good health, and looking forward to a speedy arrival at their station.

Dr. George A. Perkins and Mr. Appleby are preparing to return to Africa this fall; the latter to superintend the press procured through special donations by Dr. Savage, during his stay in this country.

The steady extension of this Mission renders, in the opinion of the Foreign Committee, more and more necessary the appointment of a Bishop for the station.

The Rev. W. J. Boone, M.D., missionary to China, has continued his preparations for returning this fall to the field of labor to which he is appointed. He will (D.V.) be accompanied by the Rev. Messrs Syle, Woods, and Graham; and by three ladies, who have received appointments as missionary teachers. The Mission will consist in all of ten persons. The interest of the Church in this Mission has been rapidly increasing with the growing acquaintance of the opportunity which it promises of extensive usefulness.

The Committee hope that this Mission may not be permitted to depart without a Bishop at its head.

The stations in Texas continue to hold out much encouragement to our efforts; and the Committee hope to have it in their power to enlarge their operations in that country, so soon as the condition of its affairs will justify the attempt.

The Rev. Mr. Eaton, the missionary at Galveston, and the Rev. Mr. Gillett, the missionary at Houston, are at present on a short visit to the United States, with the view of raising funds, the first for a parochial school, and the second for a Church edifice for their respective stations. These objects are not within the province of the Committee, but are deemed by them of great moment in preparing the way for enlarged usefulness.

The unsettled condition of the political affairs of Texas induces the Committee to believe that the immediate appointment of a Bishop would

be inexpedient : and that for the present the necessary Episcopal services might be rendered by some one of our own Bishops.

The Committee renew the expression of their conviction, that the increase of our missionary efforts must depend, under God, upon the frequent and regular contributions of the Church ; and to make these liberal, as well as systematic, the co-operation of their brethren of the clergy is most respectfully solicited.

On behalf of the Committee.

PIERRE P. IRVING, Secretary.

Foreign Office, New-York, Oct. 1st, 1844.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Illinois appeared, and took the chair.

The Rev. N. S. Harris, on behalf of the two Secretaries and General Agents, to whom it had been referred at the last annual meeting, to prepare a draft of the Triennial Report of the Board to the General Convention, presented, and read the Report prepared accordingly ; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Huntington, it was referred to a special committee of five.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey, Rev. Drs. Jarvis and Dorr, and Messrs. Newton and Gardiner, were appointed the committee.

On motion of the Rev. N. S. Harris, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it will adjourn to attend divine service, at 7 1-2 o'clock this evening, in this church, on occasion of the preaching of the Triennial Sermon, and to meet for the transaction of business at the same place, at 5 p. m. tomorrow.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey, as chairman of the special committee, appointed to correspond with the proper authorities in the Church of England as to sending a Bishop to China, laid before the Board the following correspondence, which, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Milnor, was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

RIVERSIDE, March 12th, 1844.

Dear and Venerable Brother :

The undersigned were appointed a committee, at the last meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, under the following resolutions :

“ Resolved, That it is necessary to the redemption of the Church’s  
 “ pledge to China, in sending a missionary there, and to the grateful ac-  
 “ knowledgment of God’s blessing on his work, not only to increase the  
 “ number of laborers in that field, but to send a Bishop at their head ; and,  
 “ inasmuch as it is understood to be probable that the Sister Church of Eng-  
 “ land will shortly propose the establishment of a Bishopric to supervise her  
 “ Missions there, therefore, further

“ Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from this Board

“ to open a correspondence with the proper authorities, as to the best mode “in which the Churches can co-operate in this labor of love, without interference with each other.”

They suppose that, in the discharge of this duty, they properly address themselves to your Grace, as Primate of all England, and Metropolitan; and in doing so, they desire, first, to express the satisfaction which it gives them to approach in the bond; of the common faith, on an errand of Christian love, that ancient portion of Christ's Church through which they gratefully trace their Apostolic lineage; and to make that approach through a prelate so worthy of their love and reverence.

Before proceeding to the office entrusted to them, they desire to state succinctly the present position of this portion of Christ's Church towards heathen China, and the circumstances which have led to it. It was in 1834, that the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America determined on the establishment of a Mission in China; and in the same year the first missionary was appointed. From that time the enterprise has been cherished by the Church; and the present missionary, the Rev. Dr. Boone, has been in that service since 1837.

At the period first named, the condition of China seemed to urge the consideration of this Church, put in trust with the gospel of grace, in the strongest terms. Benevolent members of our communion desired to extend their alms, with their prayers, in her behalf; and one or more persons in holy orders were willing to be offered for that service. For several years the claims of China seemed to be at least as strong as those of any other portion of the heathen world; and to press on us as urgently as on any part of Christendom. Recently, in the course of God's providence, a different state of things has grown up. The relations between England and China have become intimate and interesting. It seems, at the present time, most natural to look to the portion of Christ's Church over which your Grace presides, for the extension of Christianity to China.

From the time of the new Missionary organization in 1835, when the present Board of Missions took the place of the old Society, as the agent of the Church, the conviction has been constantly gaining ground, and is now firmly established, that the Episcopate is essential to the integrity and efficiency of every Christian Mission.

Under these circumstances, unwilling to draw back, let us rather say, anxious to press forward, in a charitable work, undertaken in the faith of Christ and for the glory of his Cross; desirous to go forward, too, in the way which he himself appointed, to make disciples of all nations, with the fulness of his apostolic ministry; and at the same time most deeply solicitous of the cordial co-operation of the Church of England, so long to us a nursing mother, and of the privilege to follow her in every good work, as an elder sister, loved and honored for the Father's sake, and for her own, the Board of Missions determined, before taking any further step, to invite the expression of her opinion and intentions in the premises. In pursuance of this determination, and under the resolutions above written, the undersigned respectfully solicit from your Grace, on behalf of the Board of Missions, at as early a date as may be convenient, such communication as may be deemed proper at this time, of the purposes and wishes of the Church of England in regard to China. The single desire of the Board

of Missions is for such information as will enable the Churches to co-operate in this labor of love, if that be deemed practicable, without interference with each other.

The undersigned cannot conclude this communication without expressing to your Grace, with the desire that it may be communicated in the proper quarters, the assurance, on their own part, and on the part of their brethren, the Bishops of this Church, and of their whole communion, of the cordial satisfaction and devout gratitude to God with which they regard the noble enterprises of the Church of England, and of their fervent prayers that He will follow them with His abundant blessing and return them to her an hundred fold into her bosom.

Affectionately and respectfully your Grace's brethren and servants in Christ,

G. W. DOANE,

Bishop of New Jersey.

WILLIAM ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM,

Bishop of Maryland.

ALFRED LEE,

Bishop of Delaware.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

It seems proper to mention here that the Board of Missions holds its next Annual Meeting on the 19th day of June; and that its Triennial Meeting, (at the time of the General Convention,) will be held on the 2d day of October. I should also add, that as chairman of the Committee, I am authorized to transact any farther correspondence on their behalf until this latter date.

G. W. D.

LAMBETH, Sept. 2d, 1844.

Dear and Venerable Brother:

I have to express my warmest thanks for a most interesting communication from the Committee appointed by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, containing a copy of the Resolutions agreed on by the Board, in respect to the Missions in China, and expressing the desire of the Board for such information as may enable the Churches (in England and in the United States) to co-operate in that labor of love without interference with each other.

My acknowledgment of this communication has been thus long delayed in the hope of being able to give an account to the Board of Missions, if not of the commencement of active proceedings on our part, at least of our prospects and plans, in regard to this most important subject. This, however, is still out of my power. We are in daily expectation of letters from Mr. Stanton, the British chaplain at Hong Kong. He is probably waiting till he has had time to collect materials for forming an opinion as to the practicability of establishing a Mission in China, the place at which it should be stationed, and the mode of proceeding most likely to ensure its success.

Hence nothing has been done here, except in the Diocese of London, where a sum of about eight thousand pounds has been raised by a pastoral letter from the Bishop of London, and is now at his Lordship's disposal.

We have so many undertakings of the highest importance in progress,

particularly in regard to the establishment of Bishoprics in our Colonies, —for which large subscriptions are still required—that we should hardly think it right to call upon the public for contributions towards a Mission to China at present, unless we could satisfy ourselves that there was a fair prospect of success. We are, nevertheless, on the watch for an opening, and shall not fail to avail ourselves of any opportunity which may present itself, in the hope of God's blessing on our humble exertions in His service, though possibly our operations in the beginning may not be on so extensive a scale as we would wish.

In the mean time, we shall look on the proceedings of your Board of Missions with the deepest interest. You will have our best wishes and earnest prayers: and I can venture to answer for our Bishops, as well as for the Societies in connection with our Church, that they will be happy to co operate with the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, without other interference than such as may tend, if occasion offer, to promote the accomplishment of the great object to which our labors are alike directed.

With the assurance of sincere respect and affection, towards yourself and the Bishops of Maryland and Delaware, as well as the whole body of Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,

I remain your faithful brother and friend,  
W. CANTUAR.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, it was

Resolved, That two members be added to the special committee to whom was referred the draft of the Triennial Report.

Mr. Huntington and Mr. Collins were added accordingly.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Cooke, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Memminger be added to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Newton, it was

Resolved, That all the documents submitted to the Board at this meeting be referred to the same committee.

The Rev. Dr. M'Vickar moved a reconsideration of the last resolution, with a view to divide the documents between two committees, which was negatived.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

7½ o'clock P. M.

The Board attended divine service. The Evening Prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Portland, assisted in the Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Baltimore. The Triennial Sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Rhode Island, who took for

his text the following words :—" Can ye not discern the signs of the times ?" Matt. xvi. 3.

*October 4th, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Illinois, Connecticut, Virginia, New York, Vermont, Kentucky, New Jersey, Missionary in the North-West, Michigan, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Delaware, Assistant of Virginia, and Massachusetts; the Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Allen, Bedell, Boyd, Brinckle, Burroughs, Cooke, H. Croswell, Dorr, Ducachet, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Henderson, Hawks, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, M'Vickar, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Smallwood, Suddards, Wainwright, and the Secretary; Messrs. Chambers, Collins, Cushman, Donaldson, Gardiner, Huntington, Magruder, Morgan, Newton, Peet, Trowbridge, and Woolley.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Illinois took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Rev. Mr. Harris, as Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, presented the following report of his acts touching the endowment of an Indian Episcopate, which, on motion of the Bishop of New Jersey, was referred to a special committee of three :

At the Annual Meeting of the Board in '41, it was made the duty of the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, before the Triennial Meeting of the Board, to consult with the Bishops of the Church, or with any of them, as to his visiting the cities and principal towns in their Dioceses, with a view to solicit from individuals the amount of \$20,000 as an endowment for the Indian Bishopric, in such way as in his judgment shall interfere least with the plan of systematic charity, now so general in the Church, &c.

He has the honor to report, that the Bishops consulted, kindly facilitated the application, which it was found could not be made during July and August, as the clergy and the laity, to whom he felt at liberty to apply, were not generally found in position.

Since the first of September, the duty has been prosecuted vigorously in Boston, New York, and to some extent in Philadelphia, with but partial success. The plan of endowment preparatory to the action of the General Convention must be considered a perfect failure.

Georgia has pledged \$500 per annum, for five years, and R. B. Minturn,

Esq. of New York, \$100 per annum for three years; others have expressed their readiness to give something for a limited time.

The undersigned, while reporting that the Endowment cannot be effected, begs leave to add his opinion, that \$2000 per annum, for five years, could be secured in two months after the designation of an individual for that field of labor, and the hearty commendation of the object by the authorities of the Church to the liberal support of the faithful.

N. SAYRE HARRIS, Secretary.

The Rt. Rev. the Bp. of New Jersey, Rev. Dr. McVickar, and Mr. Huntington, were appointed the committee.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. McVickar, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the special committee on the scheme of an Indian Mission, submitted to the Board at its last Annual Meeting, be referred to the same committee.

The Rev. Mr. Harris laid on the table several communications received by him on this subject, which were also, on motion, referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That a committee on unfinished business be appointed.

Mr. Gardiner, Rev. Dr. Jarvis, and Mr. Newton, were appointed the committee.

On motion of the Bishop of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Horatio Southgate, the Missionary of this Board at Constantinople, be requested to deliver three lectures on the subject of Missions to the East, at such time and place as may be arranged for that purpose by the Foreign Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Irving, it was

Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on Monday next, at 5 o'clock P.M.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

7½ o'clock P.M.

The Board attended the public Missionary Meeting held in compliance with the standing resolution of 1843.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Illinois opened the meeting with prayer, after which the Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Illinois, Michigan, and Louisiana, presented statements touching the wants and condition of the Domestic Missionary field.

*October 7th, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Illinois, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, the Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Allen, Balch, Bedell, Boyd, Cooke, Cutler, Dorr, Ducachet, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Henderson, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Sherwood, Suddards, Wainwright, and the Secretary; Messrs. Chambers, Collins, Donaldson, Gardiner, Huntington, Morgan, Newton, Peet, Rogers, Sands, Trowbridge, and Winston.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Illinois took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The presiding officer having retired, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New York, senior Bishop present, took the chair.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Richmond, it was

Resolved, That in consideration of the incessant missionary labors of the Bishop of Illinois, and of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee be directed to pay him a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in quarterly payments, the salary to commence on the first day of October, 1844.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Milnor, it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to attend the public Missionary Meeting, in this church, this evening at half-past seven, and to meet for the transaction of business tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

*7½ o'clock P. M.*

The Board attended the public Missionary Meeting.

The meeting was opened with appropriate religious exercises by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Illinois; after which, the Right Rev. the Bishops of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Michigan, and Louisiana, made addresses on the subject of Missions in their respective dioceses.

*October 8th, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Connecticut, New-York, North Carolina, New-Jersey, Missionary in the North-West, Georgia, Delaware; the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Balch, Bedell, Cooke, Cutler, Dorr, Ducachet, Edson, Haight, Harris, Henderson, Jarvis, Jones, Milnor, Richmond, Sherwood, Wainwright, and the Secretary; Messrs. Collins, Gardiner, Huntington, Peet, Rogers, Sands, Wharton, and Winston.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Connecticut, being the senior Bishop present, took the chair.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York, at the request of the presiding officer, opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That there be a collection on the occasion of the delivery of the Rev. Mr. Southgate's last lecture, to be equally divided between the Domestic and Foreign Committees.

The Secretary, on behalf of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Maryland, chairman of the committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting of the Board to investigate the past Proceedings of the Board with relation to the Mission to Constantinople, presented and read the following report, which, on motion of the Right Rev. the Bishop of North Carolina, was accepted:

The Committee appointed to investigate the past Proceedings of the Board, with relation to the Mission to Constantinople, respectfully report, That they have thoroughly investigated the origin and conduct of said Mission, and find it to have been discreetly and efficiently prosecuted, with the most commendable faithfulness, diligence, and zeal, on the part of the Missionaries, and with sound wisdom on that of the Committee; and that they discover nothing in the past management of the Mission requiring, in their judgment, the interference or action of this Board.

In behalf of the Committee,

W. R. WHITTINGHAM, Chairman.

Philadelphia, October 8th, 1844.

On motion of Mr. Collins, it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to hear the address of the Rev. Mr. Southgate before the General Convention, in this church, at 7½ o'clock this evening, and to meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

7½ o'clock P. M.

The Board attended at St. Andrew's church, to hear the first address of the Rev. Mr. Southgate, in relation to the Eastern Christians.

October 9th, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of New-York, North Carolina, New-Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Louisiana, Western New-York, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and Rhode Island; the Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Allen, Balch, Boyd, Cooke, Cutler, Dorr, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Hare, Harris, Henderson, Hawks, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, Mason, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Vinton, and the Secretary; Messrs. Donaldson, Gardiner, Huntington, Newton, Peet, Trowbridge, and Wharton.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York, being the senior Bishop present, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That this Board ask permission of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention, to make a collection after the Rev. Mr. Southgate's last lecture, to be equally divided between the Domestic and Foreign Committees.

Mr. Gardiner, as chairman of the committee on unfinished business, reported that there were two committees, viz. the committee on an act of incorporation for this Board, appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Board held in June, 1843—and the committee to prepare a List of Books suitable for a Missionary Library, appointed at the same meeting, which had not reported on the subjects committed to them by the Board.

And on motion of the same, it was

Resolved, That these committees be continued.

The Rev. Mr. Harris, by instruction of the Domestic Committee, submitted the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of that body, held this day:

Resolved, That the Board of Missions be respectfully informed that there is now due to Domestic Missionaries the sum of \$10,000, and that there is nothing in the Treasury to meet the indebtedness;

and that, in this alarming state of things, the Domestic Committee look to the Board of Missions for counsel and aid in the discharge of their duty in the premises.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Haight, this resolution was laid on the table for the present.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Cooke, it was

Resolved, That the matters before the committee to whom was referred the draft of the Triennial Report, be made the order of the day tomorrow.

And on motion of the same, it was

Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it will adjourn to hear the second Address of the Rev. Mr. Southgate before the General Convention in this church, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, and to meet for business tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Richmond, it was

Resolved, To take up the resolution of the Domestic Committee.

Which, after discussion thereon, was, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Haight, referred to a special committee of five.

The Rt. Rev. the Missionary Bishop in the North-West, Rev. Dr. Hanckel, Rev. Mr. Cooke, Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. Huntington were appointed the committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

*7½ o'clock P. M.*

The Board attended at St. Andrew's church, to hear the second Address of the Rev. Mr. Southgate in relation to the Eastern Christians.

*Oct. 10th, 4 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present.—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Virginia, New-York, North Carolina, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Assistant of Virginia, and Rhode Island; Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Allen, Balch, Boyd, Cooke, H. Croswell, Dorr, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Henderson, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, Mead, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Suddards, Vinton, Walker, and the Secretary;

Messrs. Collins, Gardiner, Huntington, Magruder, Memminger, Min-  
turn, Newton, Peet, Trowbridge, and Wharton.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New-York, being the senior Bishop  
present, presided, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved,

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it will adjourn to hear  
the Rev. Mr. Southgate's third Address, in this church, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock,  
and to meet for business tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Harris, it was

Resolved, That the next Annual Meeting of this Board be held in  
the city of New-York, on the Wednesday preceeding the Annual  
Meeting of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, at 5  
o'clock P. M.

The following resolutions, submitted by the Rev. Mr. Harris,  
were adopted :

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Board, attested by its Se-  
cretary, be referred to the two Committees for publication.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Board be printed in the  
"Spirit of Missions," and that two hundred and fifty copies be print-  
ed from the same types as a separate pamphlet, with the usual title-  
page prefixed.

Resolved, that the Secretaries of the two Committees be author-  
ized to draw at their discretion on the Domestic and Foreign funds,  
in equal parts, for the incidental expenses attending the present  
meeting of the Board.

The Right Rev. the Missionary Bishop in the North-West, as  
chairman of the committee to whom was referred the resolution of  
the Domestic Committee, presented the following resolutions for the  
action of the Board :

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Bishops of the Church  
to appoint the 25th Sunday after Trinity, being the Sunday before  
Advent, (Nov. 24,) for a collection in behalf of Domestic Missions ;  
and if in any case the proposed collection should interfere with stated  
parochial arrangements, then that a collection be taken in such  
parishes on some other day, as near the time proposed as shall be  
consistent with such parochial arrangements.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board request through the  
press, of the Rectors of Parishes, that funds in hand, intended for

Domestic Missions, be forwarded without delay to the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee.

Resolved, That a subscription be opened among the members of the Board, and in the Convention, to supply in part the arrearages now due to Missionaries in the West.

The first resolution being under consideration, it was, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Anthon, resolved to lay it on the table for the present.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of New-Jersey, as chairman of the committee to whom the draft of the Triennial Report of the General Convention, and other documents, were referred, presented and read the following report, which, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Cooke, was accepted :

The Committee to whom were referred the Triennial Report of the Board of Missions to the General Convention, and the Reports of the Domestic and Foreign Committees to the Board of Missions, respectfully report in part :

They recommend the transmission of the Triennial Report to the General Convention.

On the Report of the Domestic Committee, they have no action to recommend. They deem it within their province to commend the present deficiency in the Domestic treasury to the earnest consideration of the Church.

On the Report of the Foreign Committee, they report an entire approval of the action of the Committee, by which the Missionaries to the Eastern Churches are concentrated at Constantinople, in accordance with the recommendation of their oldest missionary there, the Rev. Mr. Southgate. They so far differ, with entire respect, from the opinion of the Committee, as to recommend an increase of the annual appropriation for the Mission there from \$1000 to \$5000 ; giving also to the Rev. Mr. Southgate permission to add not more than two missionaries to the laborers already in that field, and authorizing a farther appropriation of \$500 to each of the two missionaries so to be appointed by the Committee. They are persuaded that such a provision is necessary to the full efficiency of the Mission.

They fully accord with the views of the Foreign Committee in regard to Texas.

Unable to arrive at any practical conclusions in relation to the appointment of Bishops to Constantinople, to China, and for Africa, they beg to be discharged from the further consideration of these important and unusually prosperous fields of Missionary labor.

In conclusion, the Committee are bound to express their conviction that the work of Missions, through God's blessing on the Church's prayers, is in a condition most encouraging. The fact that within the last three years \$190,000 have been contributed, being \$22,000 more than in the preceding three years, is a lively evidence of the interest of Churchmen in

the work. It is believed that a bold and steadfast lead on the part of the Board will be sustained by the Church, and crowned with the blessing of Almighty God.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. DOANE,  
SAML. FARMAR JARVIS,  
B. DORR,  
R. M. GARDINER,  
EDWARD A. NEWTON,  
S. H. HUNTINGTON,  
JOSIAH COLLINS.

The Rev. Dr. Anthon submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, it is in every view desirable that the Mission of this Church to China should forthwith have placed over it a Bishop, to further with his fellow-laborers the work of spreading the Gospel.

Mr. Newton moved to amend this resolution, to include Constantinople and Africa, so as to read,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, it is in every view desirable that the Missions of this Church, to China, Constantinople, and to Africa, should, as soon as the Constitution of the Church shall have been amended, have placed over them Bishops, to further with their fellow-laborers the work of spreading the Gospel.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Maryland called for a division of the amendment, so as to take the question first as to Africa ; and the question being thus taken, that portion of the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of the Bishop of Maryland, it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the other part of the amendment which related to Constantinople.

The resolution, as amended, being before the Board, its consideration was suspended, for the purpose of supplying a vacancy in a committee—when

Mr. Memminger was substituted, on the committee to whom was referred the subject of an Indian Episcopate, in the place of the Rev. Dr. M'Vickar, who had left the city.

The consideration of the resolution being resumed, it was, on motion of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Rhode Island,

Resolved, That the Board adjourn.

*7½ o'clock P. M.*

The Board attended at St. Andrew's church, to hear the third address of the Rev. Mr. Southgate, in relation to the Oriental Christians. On this occasion, the General Convention not being in session, divine service was performed. The Evening Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Binghampton, W.N.Y., assisted in the Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Missionary at Galveston, Texas. The collection after the sermon amounted to \$308.

*Oct. 11th, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

A quorum not being present, in consequence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies being in session, it was, on motion, resolved to adjourn until Monday the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

*October 14, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

A quorum not being present, in consequence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies being in session, it was, on motion, resolved to adjourn until tomorrow morning, at 8½ o'clock.

*October 15, 8½ o'clock A. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Virginia, Ohio, South Carolina, Georgia, Assistant of Virginia, and Rhode Island; the Rev. Messrs. Balch, Bedell, Cooke, H. Croswell, Dorr, Edson, Haight, Harris, Jones, Mason, Milnor, Richmond, Rodney; Messrs. Chambers, Gardiner, Huntington, Memminger, Newton, and Trowbridge.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Virginia, being the senior Bishop present, presided.

At the request of the presiding officer, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Rhode Island opened the meeting with prayer.

On motion of the Secretary, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

The minutes of the last three meetings were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to this Board the salary that, in their opinion, should be given for the next

three years to each of the officers of this Board, and also to the Missionary Bishops.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Ohio, Rev. Drs. Croswell and Milnor, Rev. Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Gardiner, were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Huntington, it was

Resolved, that when this Board adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That the subject of the appointment of Foreign Missionary Bishops be the order of the day at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Cooke, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to request the General Convention to give this Board the privilege of meeting at St. Andrew's church at the hour to which it has agreed to adjourn.

Messrs. Newton and Huntington were appointed the committee.

The Rev. Mr. Haight called up the resolutions presented to this Board by the committee to whom the resolution of the Domestic Committee was reported.

The first resolution being under consideration, it was, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Haight,

Resolved, That the further consideration of said resolution be indefinitely postponed, on the ground that the Bishops of the Church have already acted in the premises.

Mr. Menninger laid before the Board a communion from Mr. G. A. Perdicaris, which, on motion of Mr. Gardiner, was referred to the Foreign Committee.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Harris, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on the salaries of Missionary Bishops, to consider also the number and position of these called for by the state of the Missionary field.

The Rev. Mr. Balch offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the whole subject of collections in support of Domestic and Foreign Missions for the next three years be referred to the Domestic and Foreign Committees, for such measures as they may jointly devise.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Board, on motion, adjourned.

*5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Louisiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode Island ; the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Anthon, Balch, Bedell, Cooke, H. Croswell, R. Croes, Dorr, Ducachet, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Henderson, Hawks, Irving, Jones, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Smallwood, Suddards, Wainwright, Walker, and the Secretary ; Messrs. Collins, Gardiner, Huntington, Magruder, Newton, Trowbridge, and Wharton.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Kentucky, being the senior Bishop present at the opening of the meeting, presided.

On motion of the Secretary, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Virginia appeared and took the chair.

On motion of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Ohio, the order of the day was taken up, and after discussion thereon, was adopted as follows :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, it is in every view desirable that the Missions of this Church to China and to Africa should, as soon as practicable, have placed over them Bishops, to further with their fellow-laborers, the work of spreading the Gospel.

On motion of Mr. Collins, it was

Resolved, That this Board adjourn until tomorrow at 5 P. M.

*October 16th, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Vermont, Ohio, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Michigan, Louisiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Delaware, and Rhode Island ; Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Balch, Bedell, Boyd, Cooke, R. Croes, Dorr, Edson, Haight, Harris, Henderson, Hawks, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Suddards, Walker, and the Secretary ; Messrs. Chambers, Donaldson, Gardiner, Huntington, Magruder, Newton, Trowbridge, and Wharton.

The Rt. Rev. the Missionary Bishop in the North-West, being the senior Bishop present at the opening of the meeting, took the chair, and conducted the devotional exercises.

The roll was called, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Cooke, it was

Resolved, To take up the Triennial Report to the General Convention for consideration.

Mr. Gardiner moved to amend that part of the Report touching Foreign Missionary Bishops, so as to include the recommendation of a Bishop for Constantinople, which was before the Board at their meeting on the 10th inst. but the consideration of which was, on motion of the Bishop of Maryland, postponed.

This subject being under consideration, the Rev. Mr. Southgate, Missionary at Constantinople, by request of the Board, gave his views in relation to the proposed measure.

Before the question was taken, the Board, on motion, adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. tomorrow.

*October 17th, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Connecticut, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Vermont, Ohio, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Delaware, Assistant of Virginia, and Rhode Island; the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Anthon, Balch, Bedell, Boyd, Cooke, H. Croswell, R. Croes, Dorr, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Henderson, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Smallwood, Suddards, Vinton, Walker, and the Secretary; Messrs. Chambers, Collins, Donaldson, Gardiner, Huntington, Magruder, Memminger, Newton, Sands, Trowbridge, and Wharton.

The Rt. Rev. the Missionary Bishop in the North-West, being the senior Bishop present at the opening of the meeting, took the chair.

After prayer by the presiding officer, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of the Secretary, it was

Resolved, To take up the remaining resolutions presented by the committee to whom had been referred the resolution of the Domestic Committee.

The second resolution being under consideration, it was on motion of the Secretary,

Resolved, To amend it by striking out the words "Secretary of the Board," and inserting in lieu thereof, Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted as follows ;

Resolved, That the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee request, through the press, of the Rectors of Parishes, that funds on hand, intended for Domestic Missions, be forwarded without delay to the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee.

The third resolution was, on motion of Mr. Gardiner, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Huntington, the Board took up the subject of the appointment of a Bishop for Constantinople, which was before the Board at its last adjournment.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey submitted the following resolutions as a substitute for Mr. Gardiner's resolution, offered on the 16th inst. :

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the House of Bishops to nominate at their present session, to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, a Presbyter, to be the Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in the dominions and dependencies of the Sultan of Turkey.

Resolved, That there be appropriated for the use of the Mission to the Eastern Churches, the sum of \$5,000 per annum.

Resolved, That there be added, as soon as suitable persons be found, two Missionaries to this station, to be paid at the rate of \$500 per annum.

Pending the discussion, it was on motion resolved to adjourn to 5 o'clock P. M. tomorrow.

*October 18th, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Louisiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Delaware, Assistant of Virginia ; the Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Allen, Balch, Bedell, Boyd, Cobbs, Cooke, R. Crocs, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Henderson, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, Mason,

Mead, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Smallwood, Suddards, Vinton, Wainwright, Walker, and the Secretary; Messrs. Chambers, Collins, Donaldson, Gardiner, Huntington, Newton, and Trowbridge.

The Rt. Rev. the Missionary Bishop in the North-West, being the senior Bishop present at the opening of the meeting, took the chair.

After prayer by the presiding officer, the roll was called, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Balch, it was

Resolved, That the unfinished business be postponed, to receive the report of the committee on the endowment of an Indian Episcopate.

The Report was then presented by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey, as chairman of the committee, as follows:

The undersigned, to whom was committed the Report of the Domestic Secretary touching the Endowment of an Indian Episcopate, respectfully report,—

That, in their judgment, the enterprise for the support of said Episcopate should in no way be remitted. It may be true, that at the present moment the completion of the endowment is not probable. But progress may be made in it. A Presbyter of the Church, who had contributed at different times to the amount of \$1100 towards a Mission at Jerusalem, in which no progress has been made, asks the permission of the Board to transfer that amount to the endowment contemplated. It is distinctly stated that subscriptions for a term of years can readily be obtained. Some such have already been made. The Committee confidently believe that whenever the determination to send a Bishop to the Indians by this Church shall be declared, and a suitable person designated, the means of his support will be forthcoming. The Committee therefore respectfully propose the following resolutions:

1. That the proposition for endowing the Episcopate to the Indian with the capital sum of \$20,000, be kept before the Church.

2. That the sum contributed by the Rev. E. M. P. Wells towards a Mission to Jerusalem, be, at his request, transferred to this endowment.

3. That subscriptions for the support of the Indian Episcopate be solicited for a term of five years.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. DOANE,  
S. H. HUNTINGTON,  
C. G. MEMMINGER.

The first and second resolutions in the Report were adopted.

The third resolution having been amended, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That subscriptions be solicited for the present support of the Indian Episcopate until the endowment of the same is completed.

The Bishop of New Jersey submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to nominate, at their present session, to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, a Presbyter, to be the Missionary Bishop of this Church to the native tribes in the Indian Territory.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, it was, on motion of the Bishop of Georgia,

Resolved, That it be laid on the table for the present, in order that the Board may return to the unfinished business of yesterday.

The resolutions offered by the Bishop of New Jersey, as a substitute for Mr. Gardiner's resolution, were then taken up.

After discussion thereon, the question was taken on the first resolution by ayes and noes, as follows :

Ayes—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of North Carolina, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Louisiana, Maryland, and Georgia ; the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Edson, Harris, Henderson, Jones, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, and Van Pelt ; Messrs. Collins, Gardiner, Huntington, Newton, and Trowbridge—22.

Noes—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Ohio and Delaware, and Assistant of Virginia ; the Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Bedell, Boyd, Cooke, Croes, Haight, Irving, Mead, Milnor, Smallwood, Suddards, and Vinton ; Messrs. Chambers and Donaldson—17.

So the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet in the Lecture Room of St. Andrew's church tomorrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

*October 19, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of New-York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Tennessee, Louisiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and Rhode Island ; the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Balch, Boyd, Cooke, R. Croes, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Henderson, Jones, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Richmond, Robertson, Suddards, and the Secretary ; Messrs. Chambers, Gardiner, Huntington, Newton, and Wharton.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Kentucky, being the senior Bishop present at the opening of the meeting, took the chair.

After prayer by the presiding officer, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Ohio, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the subject of salaries, presented the following report :

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the proper salaries to be given the officers of this Board, and to the Missionary Bishops, for the next three years, and also for what Missionary fields Bishops should be provided, respectfully report,—

1. That the only Missionary Bishop now in the service of the Board, for whom a definite salary is not considered as provided, being the Bishop doing Missionary duty in the diocese of Indiana, and in the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, it is the opinions of your Committee, that said Bishop should receive, for the next three years, *twelve hundred dollars per annum, and his travelling expenses and postage.*

2. That a Bishop should be appointed to do Missionary duty in the State of Arkansas, and *provisionally* to perform Episcopal offices in the Republic of Texas.

3. That to the Bishop who may be appointed to such duty in Arkansas and Texas, should be given, for the next three years, a salary of *twelve hundred dollars, and his travelling expenses and postage.*

4. That to the Secretary and General Agent for Foreign Missions, should be given, for the next three years, a salary of *sixteen hundred dollars.*

And to the same officer, a further sum of not more than \$750, for the service of a clerk doing the duty of Assistant Secretary and Sub-Treasurer.

5. That hereafter, in consequence of the diminution in the duties of the Secretary of the Domestic Committee, the salary of that officer be fixed at \$500, including clerk-hire.

CHAS. P. McILVAINE, Chairman.

The first proposition being under consideration, the Bishop of New Jersey moved the following as a substitute :

Resolved, That the salary of the Missionary Bishop in the North-West be \$2000 per annum, exclusive of his travelling expenses.

The ayes and noes being called for, were as follows :

Ayes—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of New-York, North Carolina, New Jersey, Tennessee, Louisiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and Rhode Island ; the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Jones, Mason, Mead, Richmond, Robertson, and Van Pelt ; Messrs. Chambers and Wharton—22.

Noes—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Kentucky and Ohio ; the Rev. Messrs. Cooke, Henderson, Milnor, and Suddards ; Messrs. Gardiner and Huntington—8.

So the substitute was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Balch, the remainder of the Report was laid upon the table, to take up the resolution of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey, in relation to the appointment of a Bishop for the native Indian tribes, which, after discussion, was adopted, as follows :

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to nominate, at their present session, to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, a Presbyter, to be the Missionary Bishop of this Church to the native tribes in the Indian Territory.

On motion, it was resolved to adjourn until Monday the 21st inst. at 5 o'clock P. M.

*October 21, 5 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Virginia, Vermont, Ohio, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missionary in the North-West, Louisiana, South Carolina, Delaware, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire ; the Rev. Messrs. Atkinson, Boyd, Cooke, Crocker, Dorr, Edson, Haight, Harris, Henderson, Jarvis, Jones, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Neufville, Proal, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Suddards, Tyng, Van Ingen, Wainwright, Wyatt, and the Secretary ; Messrs. Ashhurst, Aertson, Collins, Gardiner, and Wharton.

The Rt. Rev. the Missionary Bishop in the North-West, being the senior Bishop present at the opening of the meeting, took the Chair.

After prayer by the presiding officer, the Secretary presented and read the following list of the members of the Board, elected by the General Convention for the next three years, officially communicated by the Secretary of the House of Bishops :—

Rev. A. H. Vinton, D.D.,

Rev. W. E. Wyatt, D.D.

“ Harry Croswell, D.D.

“ Christian Hanckel, D.D.

“ N. B. Crocker, D.D.

“ J. W. Cooke.

“ H. J. Whitehouse, D.D.

“ J. V. Van Ingen.

“ J. M. Wainwright, D.D.

“ M. H. Henderson.

“ P. A. Proal, D.D.

“ William Suddards.

“ J. D. Ogilby, D.D.

“ Thomas Atkinson.

“ Benjamin Dorr, D.D.

“ G. W. Woodbridge.

“ S. H. Tyng, D.D.

“ William A. Smallwood.

Rev. Edward Neufville.

R. H. Gardiner, Esq.

William Appleton, Esq.

S. H. Huntington, Esq.

Joseph Sands, Esq.

R. B. Aertson, Esq.

G. M. Wharton, Esq.

L. R. Ashhurst, Esq.

Hon. E. F. Chambers.

" J. B. Eccleston.

Josiah Collins, Esq.

C. G. Memminger, Esq.

The roll having been called, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Virginia appeared, and took the chair.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Harris, it was

Resolved, That at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock the Board will proceed to elect its Committees and Officers.

The Rev. Dr. Milnor nominated the Rev. P. P. Irving as Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Jones nominated the Rev. N. S. Harris as Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee.

On motion of the Bishop of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, To lay the order of business, (being the report of the committee on salaries and fields for Domestic Missionary Bishops) on the table, for the purpose of taking up the Triennial Report of the Board.

On motion of the Secretary, it was

Resolved, To amend the Triennial Report, so as to include the recent action of the Board in relation to the appointment of Missionary Bishops.

Which having been done, the Report was adopted, as follows :

#### REPORT.

The Board of Missions respectfully offers to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church its Third Triennial Report.

The Board has held since its last Triennial Report, three Annual Meetings and one Special Meeting, viz., New York, in June, 1842; New York, December, 1842; Boston, June, 1843; New York, June, 1844. The full Reports of the Proceedings at these several meetings, together with the Reports of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, have been published.

Copies are herewith submitted, viz :

The Second Triennial Report of the Board, including documents then submitted, October, 1841.

Seventh Annual Report of the Board, June, 1842.

Eighth Annual Report of the Board, June, 1843.

Ninth Annual Report of the Board, June, 1844, together with the Report of Special Meeting of the Board, in December, 1842.

The Board has also received from both of the Committees reports of their doings from June, 1844, to the present time—manuscript copies of which are in like manner submitted.

These documents will put the Convention in possession of full and particular information upon the subject of Missionary operations conducted under its sanction and authority, and render unnecessary in this Report any detailed account of the same.

The following summary is submitted :

### I. FUNDS.

1. Receipts.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Oct. 1, 1841, 8½ mos. to June 15, 1842,	\$22,706 19	\$25,230 88	\$47,937 07
1 year to June 15th, 1843,	38,835 60	35,197 50	74,033 10
1 year to June 15th, 1844,	28,266 94	31,032 27	59,299 21
3½ mos. to Oct. 1st, 1844,	3,434 21	5,487 98	8,922 19
From other Societies,	—	600 00	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$93,242 94	\$97,548 63	\$190,791 57
In the previous 3 years, . . . .	90,128 42	78,382 17	168,710 59
2. Payments.			
Oct. 1, 1841, to June 15th, 1842, 8½ mos.	\$23,367 51	\$24,306 76	\$47,674 27
1 year to 15th June, 1843,	36,238 64	32,330 05	68,568 69
1 year to 15th June, 1844,	32,182 33	29,045 63	61,228 06
3½ mos. to Oct. 1st, 1844,	4,202 63	7,031 78	11,234 41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$95,991 11	\$92,714 32	\$188,705 43
In the previous 3 years, . . . .	90,464 23	85,345 36	175,809 59
Excess of payments, . . . .	\$2,748 17		
Excess of receipts, . . . .		\$4,834 31	
1st October, 1844. Now due from the Domestic Treasury,			\$10,591 38
Balance in Domestic Treasury, . . .			610 58
1st October, 1844. Now due from Foreign Treasury,			7,099 07
Balance in Foreign Treasury, . . .			2,044 55
Yearly expenditure—Domestic, about . . . .			\$34,000 00
Foreign, about . . . .			30,000 00

### II. MISSIONS.

1. Domestic.					Stations.	Missionaries.	
June 15th, 1842,	.	.	.	.	141	100	
" 1843,	.	.	.	.	180	94	
Oct., 1844,	.	.	.	.	123	96	
2. Foreign.							
		Stations.	Mis.	Fem. Assists.	Lay Assists.	Nat. Teachs.	Pupils.
Aug. 19, 1835,	.	3	5	5	0	5	500
Sept. 1, 1838,	.	7	9	10	2	30	1,196
Oct. 1, 1841,	.	11	11	15	2	32	1,500
Oct. 1, 1844,	.	13	16	13	3	25	ab't 1,000*
Appointed since Oct. 1841,	4	8	10	3	3		
Connexion ceased since do.	2	3	12	2	10		

\* The Cretan Schools, containing about 500 scholars, have been discontinued.

The Board has the satisfaction of reporting that the monthly Missionary journal of the Church, "The Spirit of Missions," which was formerly a charge upon the Mission Treasury, is now supporting itself, and is gaining an increased circulation in the Church. It is believed that the publication answers in good measure the design for which it was established, and no alteration in the arrangements which now govern it are recommended.

The Board recommends to the General Convention the appointment of a Missionary Bishop for the native tribes in the Indian Territory.

The Board also recommends the appointment of three Missionary Bishops for foreign parts:—one for Africa and one for China, one for Constantinople, as important to the full efficiency of Missionary operations of the Church in those parts.

The Board renews an expression of the opinion that nothing is wanted, under the blessing of God, for the enlargement of our Missionary efforts, both at home and abroad, but a thorough adoption of the plan of systematic charity; and for the establishment of this measure throughout the Church, it must rely upon the clergy.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board :

Attest :

PHILANDER CHASE, President.

PETER VAN PELT, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1844.

On motion of the Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the Report now adopted be transmitted to the General Convention as the Third Triennial Report of the Board to that body.

The order of business being resumed, the second proposition in the Report of the Committee on Salaries, &c., was adopted.

The Bishop of New Jersey offered as a substitute for the third proposition the following resolution :

Resolved, That the salary of the Missionary Bishop for Arkansas and Texas, if one be appointed, be referred to the Domestic and Foreign Committees.

Which was adopted.

The fourth proposition was adopted.

The Bishop of Delaware offered as a substitute for the fifth proposition the following resolution :

Resolved, That the salary of the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee be \$1600 per annum, and that \$500 per annum be allowed for a clerk in the Domestic office.

Which was adopted.

The Bishop of Virginia having retired, the Missionary Bishop in the North-West resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That the salary appropriated to the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee be limited to the next Annual Meeting of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was

Resolved, That the following persons be re-appointed members of the Domestic Committee :

Rev. L. P. W. Balch.	D. A. Cushman, Esq.
“ B. I. Haight.	G. C. Morgan, Esq.
“ Lot Jones.	J. D. Wolfe, Esq.
“ J. M. Vickar, D.D.	B. L. Woolley, Esq.

On motion of the same, it was

Resolved, That the following persons be re-appointed members of the Foreign Committee :

Rev. G. T. Bedell.	L. Curtis, Esq.
“ B. C. Cutler, D.D.	J. F. De Peyster, Esq.
“ James Milnor, D.D.	R. B. Minturn, Esq.
“ S. H. Turner, D.D.	F. S. Winston, Esq.

On motion of the same, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. N. S. Harris be re-appointed the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee.

On motion of the same, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. P. P. Irving be re-appointed the Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee.

The following resolutions, offered by the Bishop of New-Jersey on the 17th inst., were adopted :

Resolved, That there be appropriated for the use of the Mission to the Eastern Churches the sum of \$5000 per annum.

Resolved, That there be added, as soon as suitable persons be found, two Missionaries to this station, to be paid at the rate of \$500 per annum.

The resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Balch on the 15th inst., in relation to collections in support of Domestic and Foreign Missions, being called up, was, on motion, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Balch, again laid on the table.

On motion of the Bishop of Rhode Island, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Secretary for his services.

On motion, the Board adjourned, to meet in the Lecture Room of St. Andrew's church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Oct. 22d, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Ohio and Rhode Island ; the Rev. Messrs. Croes, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Henderson, Jones, Milnor, Ogilby, Proal, Richmond, Tyng, Van Ingen, and the Secretary ; Messrs. Aertsen and Newton.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ohio, being the senior Bishop present, took the chair.

After prayer by the presiding officer, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of the Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the place of the next Annual Meeting of the Board in New-York be St. George's church.

On motion, it was resolved to adjourn, to meet again immediately after the adjournment of the General Convention this day.

3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Rhode Island ; the Rev. Messrs. Atkinson, Brinckle, Croes, Hanckel, Mead, Neufville, Ogilby, Richmond, Robertson, Wyatt, Van Pelt, and Mr. R. B. Aertsen.

The Bishop of Rhode Island in the chair.

On motion, it was resolved to adjourn, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, to meet again after the adjournment of the General Convention this evening.

12½ o'clock.

The Board met.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Kentucky ; Rev. Messrs. Allen, Cooke, Harris, Jones, Mason, Mead, Neufville, Ogilby, Richmond, Robertson, Van Ingen, Van Pelt, and Mr. R. B. Aertsen.

The Bishop of Kentucky in the chair.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Harris, it was

Resolved, That the salaries of the Foreign Missionary Bishops be referred to the Foreign Committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Attest,

P. VAN PELT,  
Secretary.

## The West.

### APPEAL OF THE WESTERN BISHOPS TO THE FRIENDS OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The pressing wants of this department of the great work to which the Church is called, induced the Secretary of the Domestic Committee to address a special call to the Bishops laboring in this part of the field, previous to the meeting of the Board, in order to awaken their sympathies, and to unite their efforts, that these wants may be the more speedily and effectually attended to. And the first intelligence which reached their ears was, that to pay \$10,000, that moment due to needy and waiting missionaries upon the Western field, there was nothing in the Treasurer's hands !

This appeal was forthwith resolved upon as the only apparent means of relieving the missionaries from extreme embarrassment and distress, and the Church from the sad dishonour of violated engagements.

The alternative is now distinctly before the Church, whether the plan of Church extension by means of missionary aid shall be abandoned ; or a large increase of effort be made for sustaining the work.

Let this alternative stand out. Suppose all missionary effort at the West to be brought suddenly to an end ?

Here are already ninety missionaries upon the field. Very few of them are even half sustained from parochial resources. They have sundered many a tender tie,—forgone many an alluring prospect at the East, that they might labour amongst the more destitute, and push forward the Western boundaries of the Church somewhat in the proportion in which our population is extending itself. There they are at their posts, patient, laborious, but poor, very poor. Their missionary stipend is to them like a Bank dividend, a sure dependence for those things which ready money alone can command.

Dishonour their drafts and you disgrace them, for they have pledged their word many times perhaps, on the strength of your pledge to them. Dishonour their draft, and you crush their spirit to a point of depression where effort and cheerfulness become impossible, and discouragement, and the speedy desertion of their field, almost inevitable.

But why desert the field if ever it were worth occupying ? Is the demand less for self-denying exertion ?

We entered upon that field, constrained by our high commission

and by the love of Him who gave it, to try to bear our part in preaching the Gospel to every creature.

We were encouraged in it by finding every where a few stray sheep of our own fold, yearning after the sympathy and care of the shepherds whose voices they once delighted to hear.

And we are more and more constrained to persevere in the work, under the fullest persuasion, that the rock of reliance for truth, for civil liberty, social order, and domestic happiness, amid the elements of discord and misrule which are now abroad, is the rock Christ Jesus, and the Church which he hath founded thereupon. To draw back now, is worse than never to have stepped forward. To abandon our efforts when they are much more needed than at the first, is to stamp all our former counsels, labors and expenditures with folly. It must not be. The work begun must not only be carried forward, but enlarged and extended, as God may open the way for us.

The existing instant pressure must be met. Permit the Western Bishops, through their more favored brethren at the East, to solicit a special collection in every Church in the country for this object on the twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity, November 24th. A cordial and universal compliance with this call, would more than relieve the missionaries from their present strait.

But the great enterprise which we have on hand can be accomplished by no hasty or occasional efforts, however earnestly put forth. Stated contributions, steady effort, systematic charity, are indispensably necessary for a work which is perpetually increased.

PHIL. CHASE,

JAS. H. OTEY,

B. B. SMITH,

JACKSON KEMPER,

CHAS P. McILVAINE,

SAMUEL A. McCOSKRY,

The undersigned recommend to the Rev. the Rectors of Parishes in their several dioceses, to comply with the above request of the Western Bishops.

T. C. BROWNELL,

Bishop of the Diocese of Conn.

H. U. ONDERDONK,

Bishop of the Diocese of Penn.

WILLIAM MEADE,

Bishop of Prot. Ep. Ch. in Virg.

BENJ. T. ONDERDONK.

L. SILLIMAN IVES.

JOHN H. HOPKINS.

G. W. DOANE.

W. H. DELANCEY.

CHRISTOPHER E. GADSDEN.

WM. ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM,  
Bishop of Maryland.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, JR.

ALFRED LEE.

J. JOHNS,

Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

MANTON EASTBURN,

J. P. K. HENSHAW,

Rhode Island and Maine.

The above appeal is sent forth to the Church with this only comment:

In addition to a loan of \$1,500, made by a member of the Domestic Committee, and paid out, the Treasurer has overdrawn \$1,000.

It is needless to enlarge upon the facts of the case. Six months' salary (due on the first of October for the *preceding six months*) cannot be withheld from clergymen (whose main dependence it is) at this season, and themselves and families not suffer.

By the mercies of their own hearths and firesides, our Rev. Brethren throughout the Church will feel constrained to press upon their flocks, on the 25th Sunday after Trinity (Nov. 24th), this call of the Western Bishops.

Should the designated day prove inconvenient, let another be selected. The more immediate the relief, the more grateful.

N. S. H.

## Negroes.

### DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.

*Report of the Rev. C. K. Nelson, of  
Clarke County.*

"It has been just twelve months since I accepted the invitation of the Vestry of Frederick parish, Clarke county, to take charge of the servants of the same, and entered upon its duties.

"As there is no little interest felt in the Diocese, as to the religious improvement of the colored population, I am sure the Convention will bear with a fuller report than is usual. The motives which prompted to the acceptance of such an invitation, were a deep conviction that much might be done for this hitherto much neglected population, and the desire of our Bishop and other friends of the cause, that the experiment might fairly be made. The results of the year's experience, I would now offer to the Convention. The congregations, which were at first very large, decreased, until at some points scarce a handful was left. For this cause there were doubtless reasons, some of which are

discernible. Such as the preaching on some of the plantations by the servants themselves, ignorance and suspicion of our motives, as well as want of confidence in us. This state of things continued until about last Christmas—from that time the congregations began gradually to improve. At the present, from two to three hundred are brought under the ministrations of the Gospel every Sunday.

"The increased interest of the congregations is more remarkable still. I have never, in my whole life, witnessed such intense interest as is sometimes manifested. If I have ever felt that God was present in a congregation, it has been when I have seen some hundreds of these poor ignorant creatures attentive and interested to a degree that would savor of vanity to relate.

The causes of improvement are the removal of the causes of declension, and an increase of effort on our part. Without any solicitation on my part the servants of the plantations, where they themselves were in the habit, have re-

quested me to preach regularly to them. They request me to baptize their children—many of whom I have baptized—to marry them and to bury their dead.

“By visiting the sick and the dying—by speaking to them kindly wherever I meet them—by showing them any other little attentions and kindnesses in my power, I have gained their entire confidence. By prayer-meetings at night during the winter, and early in the morning or late in the evening during the summer, this interest is kept up. I have made the experiments of Oral Sunday School and Catechetical instruction with the young, and find it successful beyond my expectations. I have two religious services every Sunday, and generally two during the week. Some few have become true Christians, and several are deeply interested. After twelve months experience, my increased conviction is, that, with a little faithful effort, much may be done for the religious improvement of our land.”

1673. Mr. Baxter published his “*Christian Directory*,” in which he has a chapter of “Directions to those masters in foreign plantations who have negroes and other slaves; being a solution of several cases about them.”

*The first direction* calls upon masters to “understand well how far your power over your slaves extendeth, and what limits God hath set thereto.”

“Remember that they have immortal souls, and are equally capable of salvation with yourselves; and therefore you have no power to do any thing which shall hinder their salvation. Remember that God is their absolute owner, and that you have none but a derived and limited propriety in them;—that they and you are equally under the government and laws of God;—that God is their reconciled tender Father, and if they be as good, doth love them as well as you;—and that they are the

redeemed ones of Christ:—Therefore, so use them as to preserve Christ’s right and interest in them.”

*The second direction.*—“Remember that you are Christ’s trustees, or the guardians of their souls; and that the greater your power is over them, the greater your charge is of them, and your duty for them. So must you exercise both your power and love to bring them to the knowledge and the faith of Christ, and to the just obedience of God’s commands.”

*The third.*—“So serve your necessities by your slaves, as to prefer God’s interest, and their spiritual and everlasting happiness. Teach them the way to heaven, and do all for their souls which I have before directed you to do for all your other servants. Though you may make some difference in their labor, and diet, and clothing, yet none as to the furthering of their salvation. If they be infidels, use them so as tendeth to win them to Christ and the love of religion, by shewing them that Christians are less worldly, less cruel and passionate, and more wise and charitable, and holy, and meek, than any other persons are. Wo to them that by their cruelty and covetousness do scandalize even slaves, and hinder their conversion and salvation.”

*The seventh and last direction.*—“Make it your chief end in buying and using slaves, to win them to Christ and save their souls. Do not only endeavor it on the by, when you have first consulted your own commodity, but make this more of your end than your commodity itself; and let their salvation be far more valued by you than their service; and carry yourself to them as those that are sensible that they are redeemed with them by Christ from the slavery of Satan, and may live with them in the liberty of the saints in glory.”—*Jones’ “Religious Instruction of Negroes.”*

## Intelligence.

*Appropriations to Dioceses and Stations in the Domestic Field for the year  
commencing October 1st, 1844.*

MAINE—\$1,000. Augusta, \$150; Bangor, 300; Brunswick, \$300; East-port, \$250.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$350. Manchester, \$200; Concord, \$100; Drewsville, \$50.

DELAWARE—\$650. Dagsboro', \$200; Milford, &c. \$200; Seaford, \$250.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$250. Rockingham Co. \$250.

GEORGIA—\$750. Marietta, \$300; Rome, \$200; St. Mary's, \$250.

FLORIDA—\$1,500. Jacksonville, \$300; Key West, \$300; Quincy, \$250; St. Augustine, \$250; Monticello, \$200; Marianne, \$250.

ALABAMA—\$1,500. Carlowville, \$250; Huntsville, \$300; Livingston, \$250; Selma, \$300; Tusculmbia and Florence, \$250; Irvington, \$150.

MISSISSIPPI—\$1,500. Jackson, \$400; McCaleb, \$250; Mission to Slaves, \$250; Grand Gulf, \$300; Macon, &c. \$250.

LOUISIANA—\$1,500. Natchitoches, \$300; West Baton Rouge, \$250; New Orleans, \$500.

TENNESSEE—\$1,250. Bolivar, \$250; Franklin, \$250; Jackson, \$300; Knoxville, \$250; Williamsport, \$150; St. Andrew's, \$50.

KENTUCKY—\$2,000. Bowling Green, \$250; Covington, \$300; Elizabethtown, \$250; Danville, \$200; Frankfort, \$250; Hopkinsville, \$200; Mills' Point, \$250; Paris, \$100; Smithland, \$200.

OHIO—\$700. Boardman, \$100; Centreville, \$150; Huron, \$100; Marietta, \$50; Springfield, \$200; Maumee City, \$100.

INDIANA—\$3,200. Fort Wayne, \$250; Indianapolis, \$250; Laporte, \$250; Leavenworth, \$250; Logansport, &c. \$250; Mishawaka, \$250; Richmond, \$250; Terre Haute, \$250; New Albany, \$250; Lawrenceburgh, \$250; Madison, \$250; Vincennes, \$850; Itinerant, \$300.

ILLINOIS—\$4,000. Albion, \$250; Batavia, \$250; Chester, \$200; Collinsville, \$250; Galena, \$250; Jacksonville, \$200; Juliet, \$250; Mendon and Chili, \$250; Quincy, \$250; Robin's Nest, \$200; Springfield, \$250; Tremont, \$250; Warsaw, \$250; Elgin and Silver Lake, \$200; Rockford and Belvidere, \$200; Rushville, \$200; Itinerant, \$300.

MICHIGAN—\$3,500. Adrian, \$200; Albion, &c. \$200; Battle Creek, \$250; Dexter, \$200; Flint, \$200; Grand Rapids, \$150; Ionia, \$250; Jonesville, \$200; Kalamazoo, \$200; Mt. Clemens, \$250; Pontiac, \$200; Springfield, \$250; Tecumseh, \$200; Truago, \$250; Marshall, \$150; Livingston Co. \$200.

WISCONSIN—\$3,000. Neshotah (3 missionaries), \$750; Southport, \$250; Racine, \$250; Delavan, \$250; Milwaukee, \$250; Green Bay, \$250; Janesville, \$250; Mineral Point, \$250; Pine Lake, \$250; Itinerant, \$250.

IOWA—\$2,000. Davenport, \$400; Dubuque, \$300; Burlington, \$300; Bloomington, \$300; Itinerant, \$300; Itinerant, \$400.

MISSOURI—\$1,900. Boonville, \$400; St. Louis, \$300; Itinerant [declines

in November], \$300; Itinerant, \$300; Marion Co. \$300; Jefferson City, \$300; St. Louis Co., (K. C.) \$300.

ARKANSAS—\$1500. Little Rock, \$400; Van Buren, \$400.

INDIAN MISSION IN WISCONSIN—Missionary to Oneidas, \$400; Interpreter, \$50; Teacher Parochial School, \$100.

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### Changes.

*Georgia.*—The Missionary station at Athens having become self-supporting, the Rev. W. B. STEVENS, M. D., ceased to be a Missionary in this Diocese on the 1st October. Clarkesville ceasing to be a station, the Rev. J. B. GALLAGHER's resignation takes effect 1st October.

*Florida.*—Rev. D. BROWN resigns the station of Jacksonville 1st October.

*Alabama.*—Rev. D. BROWN (late of Jacksonville, Florida,) is appointed Missionary at Tuscumbia and Florence, 1st October.

*Mississippi.*—The Bishop has appointed the Rev. JOHN HENSHAW the Missionary at Macon and its vicinity, from the 1st of October.

*Louisiana.*—Rev. A. H. LAMON is appointed Missionary at West Baton Rouge, from 1st October. Rev. N. O. PRESTON, Missionary in New Orleans; salary, \$500. Rev. E. GUION, Missionary at Nachitoches, *vice* Rev. J. BURKE, resigned.

*Tennessee.*—Rev. W. P. SAUNDERS resigns the station at Franklin 1st October, 1844.

*Kentucky.*—St. Luke's-in-the-Bend ceases to be a station 1st October, 1844.

*Indiana.*—Rev. JOHN H. DRUMMOND officiates now in this Diocese only. Rev. JOSHUA L. HARRISON is the Missionary at Madison. Rev. W. P. SAUNDERS, late of Franklin, Tenn., is appointed Missionary at New Albany, 1st October, 1844.

*Michigan.*—Rev. M. HOYT resigns Ionia 16th October, 1844.

*Wisconsin.*—Rev. STEPHEN McHUGH is the Missionary at Delavan. Rev. EBENEZER WILLIAMS is appointed at Racine. Rev. Mr. BURGER, at Jonesville. Rev. W. ADAMS is re-appointed at Nashotah; outfit, \$75.

*Iowa.*—Rev. D. MURPHY is appointed Missionary at Dubuque.

*Missouri.*—Rev. C. S. HEDGES, Itinerant, resigns 1st November, 1844.

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## FOREIGN.

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### Miscellaneous.

**Egypt Mission.**  
(Concluded from page 324.)

*Visit to the School.*

Feb. 23.—I rose early this morning,

intending to take a walk on shore; but before our usual morning devotions were over, several Christians were anxious to see me. After some profitable conver-

sation, and supplying them with the Word of God, I accompanied them to their school, where I found Muallem Chaleel, and several respectable Copts, already assembled and waiting to receive me. The teacher appeared to be tolerably intelligent—not blind, as is generally the case. There were fifteen boys in the school. They had no books; but were engaged in reading and committing to memory passages from the Psalms, which had been written by the master on tin plates. I questioned the boys upon what they were learning, but found them very ignorant. After having shown the teacher how he might improve the minds of his pupils by questioning them, and impressing on them the meaning of what they read, I addressed the boys, who attentively listened; and the Christians who were assembled manifested not less attention. They repeatedly expressed their approbation; and when I was leaving, they remarked, "This has been a blessed season." Upon my return to the vessel I sent a supply of books for the use of the school.

*Distribution of Books and Tracts—Desire for the Scriptures.*

The rest of the day was taken up in unpacking and distributing books and tracts, and seldom have we witnessed such a scene. The eager desire for books was very great; not only Christians, but even Mahomedans, were anxious to possess them. The general cry was "Give me but one;" and when it was obtained, it was devoutly kissed, secured in the folds of their robes, and joyfully carried away. One man, who, from his wearing a green turban, was known as a descendant of their prophet, made his appearance from among the crowd, and begged earnestly for a book; and when he was told that they were Christian books, he determinately said, "I can read; give me but one." The Copts being disengaged, to-day being Friday, many came to our boat, and thus I had many opportunities to speak to them on the *one thing needful*.

In the evening we went on shore for a walk; and as we passed, we saw a group of Christians sitting on the ground, and

eagerly conversing. I joined them, and endeavored to impress on their minds the necessity of reading and studying the Word of God; and for this purpose urged them to assemble, as often as they could, at the house of Muallem Chaleel, to whom I had sent a good supply of the Holy Scriptures, for the use of their meeting. Before they would let me go, one of them very earnestly begged for a copy of the New Testament for his son. On my remarking to him that I had already distributed many, and that I must keep some for other places, they all, with one voice, pleaded for him, saying "We are here, as it were, in a desert, and not within reach of these means, as others are toward Cairo." It is indeed gratifying to witness these signs of thirst for the Word of God.

*Inconsistency of the Copts in observing Lent.*

The season of Lent having commenced, the Copts have begun their fast, which they keep most strictly; they would show their abhorrence, if they saw any one taking milk; but they do not think it a sin to indulge in drinking brandy. Upon quitting the house of the Muallem yesterday, he expressed himself so much pleased with my visit, that he desired to make me a present, and asked me whether I would accept of a supply of brandy. This gave me an opportunity of speaking against the vice of drinking, into which so many of the Copts have fallen. The man appeared quite surprised to hear that I never drank brandy, and could not even taste it. The Muallem evidently received the admonition in a friendly manner; for to-day he has sent a sheep to our boat, as a token of his gratitude.

*Decrease of the Importation of Slaves into Egypt.*

Feb. 24, 1844.—We rose early this morning, and after breakfast and morning prayer took a short walk. On our return, I called on Muallem Chaleel; but he was not at home. I was directed to the divan of the custom house, where he was engaged in counting the slaves, for which the dealers here pay duty,

this place being the frontier of Egypt. The importation of slaves into Egypt, I was told, upon inquiry, was annually decreasing; not on account of a change in the minds of the buyers and sellers in general; but from most of the inhabitants, who were formerly in good circumstances, having been reduced to poverty, and being, consequently, unable to buy slaves. Beside this, the heavy duty levied on the importation of slaves makes them dearer in the market; so that common people, who formerly used to keep a female slave, as being cheaper than a servant, find it now too expensive.

### *Great Desire for Books.*

On our return to the boat I met some Christians, with whom I had some profitable conversation on religion. During the rest of the morning our boat was beset by crowds, who were desirous of obtaining books. We found it impossible to supply them all; but distributed a large number of tracts.

In the afternoon we crossed over to the Island of Elephantina, called, by the natives, the Island of Assouan; but even here the people followed. It was at once a painful yet gratifying sight to see the poor creatures come over in boats to supplicate for more books. A Mahomedan schoolmaster came with several of his scholars, desiring books; and when I told him that they were for the Christians, he said, "Oh give me but a few for my boys, and I will teach them all their contents." Upon receiving a small supply he retired, and, seated on the sandy shore, instantly set about reading to his eager pupils. The throng of applicants for books still increasing, many, who could not get near enough to me, held up their hands to Mrs. Kruse, as if praying, calling to her, "Ob, lady, give me a book." Having distributed many more Scriptures and tracts than we had at first calculated for this place, we tried to elude the demands, by going on shore to take a walk; but were obliged soon to return to our boat, while fresh applications were made.

### *Departure from Assouan.*

Toward evening we quitted Assouan,

with grateful hearts that the Lord had thus far prospered our journey. We confidently hope and pray that a blessing will attend this visit.

Great changes have taken place in Egypt during the last few years. I was informed, at Assouan, that they had never seen so many travellers come up as this year; they had counted forty boats. We saw two steamers there: one had come, for the first time, with some gentlemen and consuls from Cairo to visit the antiquities; and the other was one of the Pasha's steamers, which had brought up a messenger, who had gone to Khartoum, and was waiting here for his return. On our passing the Pasha's steamer, part of the crew came off in a small boat and begged for some books. I had previously sent some to the captain, at his request. They were supplied, and returned joyfully to their vessel. On inquiry, I was informed that the inhabitants of Assouan are computed at 1500 families, who are all Mahomedans, with the exception of the forty Coptic families.

### *Service on the Nile.*

Feb. 26, 1844: Lord's Day.—This was a calm and quiet day, and was particularly felt to be so after the bustle and toils of the last three days. We greatly enjoyed divine service by ourselves in our little cabin, and experienced the blessing of the Lord. In a country where we daily see our fellow-creatures without the true consolations of the Gospel, we cannot be sufficiently thankful for the means of grace given unto us. We begin to find the heat oppressive; the thermometer has been 90° to-day.

### *Visit to Edfou—Visit to the School, and Distribution of Books.*

Feb. 26.—During the night we arrived at Edfou. Before we breakfasted, a Copt, who had been watching the river, as he said, for the last two days, came to our boat. He had been apprised of our intended visit by the English clergymen with whom we had been in company. Having learned from him that the Christians here—about fifteen families—have now a church and school, I accompanied him to visit the priest, who freely an-

swered my inquiries respecting his church. During our conversation, several Christians assembled; and when I expressed my wish to see the school, the whole party accompanied me thither. I found 14 scholars: the only book in the school was a half-torn manuscript Arabic Psalter, tied together with a bit of twine; and from this the master instructed the boys. I put several questions to them; but they were unable to answer. I then

spoke to them on the love of Christ, and exhorted them to *love Him who first loved us*. I left with them a good supply of school-books and tracts, much to the satisfaction of both the priest and the boys.

On returning to the boat, the priest and almost all the Copts in the place accompanied me. I gave to each a book and some tracts; and it was pleasing to see them seated on the deck eagerly perusing the contents of their valued gift.

## Intelligence.

**CONSECRATION OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS.**—The last hours of the late Triennial Convention were occupied in one of the most important acts in which our Church in this country has ever been engaged,—the election of Foreign Missionary Bishops.

The journal of the Board of Missions, published in the preceding pages, will show the action of that body on this important subject. The recommendation therein adopted was followed by the nomination from the House of Bishops, and by the election of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, of the Rev. ALEXANDER GLENNIE, Rector of All Saints', Waccamaw, South Carolina, to be a Foreign Missionary Bishop, to exercise Episcopal functions in the Missionary Stations of this Church on the Western Coast of Africa; of the Rev. WILLIAM J. BOONE, M.D., to be a Missionary Bishop, to exercise Episcopal functions in Amoy, and other parts of the Chinese Empire, as the Board of Missions may hereafter designate; of the Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, as a Foreign Missionary Bishop to exercise Episcopal functions as a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the dominions and dependencies of the Sultan of Turkey.

On Saturday, the 26th October, the action of the Church in two of these cases was consummated by the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Boone for China, and the Rev. Mr. Southgate for Constantinople, the decision of the Rev. Mr. Glennie, owing to the distance of his place of residence, not having been yet received. A Missionary Bishop for the Domestic field of Arkansas was consecrated at the same time.

We extract from the pages of a Philadelphia journal the following account of this most interesting service:

“The impressive Consecration Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was repeated on Saturday morning, on the occasion of investing three of the Bishops elected on Tuesday last with the holy Episcopal office. At the time appointed, the Bishops entered the church from the vestry-room, in their Episcopal robes, and passed along the centre aisle to the chancel at the east end, in the following order:—Right Rev. P. Chase, D.D., of Illinois, Presiding Bishop; Right

Rev. Wm. Meade, D.D., of Virginia; Right Rev. G. W. Doane, D.D., of New-Jersey; Right Rev. J. H. Otey, D.D., of Tennessee; Right Rev. J. Kemper, D.D., of Indiana; Right Rev. L. Polk, D.D., of Louisiana; Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D.D., of Maryland; Right Rev. S. Elliott, D.D., of Georgia; Right Rev. A. Lee, D.D., of Delaware; Right Rev. J. Johns, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia; and the Right Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, D.D., of Rhode Island.

The Bishops elect followed in their rochets, with Presbyters carrying their Episcopal robes; and a long line of the clergy succeeded, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Secretary; and the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, Assistant Secretary of the House of Bishops. The Bishops took their seat within the chancel, and the Bishops elect, the Secretaries, and the Presbyters, were seated without the chancel.

Morning Prayers were then read by the Rev. Dr. Dorr, of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Clay, of Gloria Dei Church. During the service, the *Laudate Dominum*, the *Jubilate Deo*, and the *Te Deum Laudamus*, were brilliantly executed by the choir. Four verses of the 122d Psalm, and the beautiful hymn of Bishop Heber, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," were also sung in the same superior style. The Ante-Communion Service was read by Bishop Kemper, the Collect by Bishop Chase, the Epistle by Bishop Lee, the Gospel and the Litany by Bishop Henshaw.

The sermon was a beautiful and most appropriate one, delivered by the Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, D.D., of Georgia, from the following text:

"Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitations; spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes,

"For thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited."—*Isaiah*, liv., 2, 3.

The Bishops elect were then brought forward. The Rev. Dr. Boone, Bishop to Amoy, and other parts of China, was presented by Bishops Mead and Elliott; the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Bishop to Arkansas, the Indian Territory and Texas, was presented by Bishops Otey and Polk; the Rev. Horatio Southgate, Bishop to the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey, was presented by Bishops Doane and Whittingham.

The proceedings of the House of Bishops, relative to the nomination of the Bishops elect, were then read by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and the certificates of election of the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates, by the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer.

The solemn form of queries, preparatory to the consecration, was then put by the Presiding Bishop, after which the Bishops elect were clothed in the Episcopal robes, and the consecration or laying on of hands concluded that portion of the service.

Bishop Henshaw read a letter of fatherly advice and counsel, addressed to the Bishop to China, signed by all the Bishops present at the consecration. The Holy Communion was then administered, first to the Bishops, then to the Clergy

and the congregation, by Bishop Chase, assisted by the other Bishops present. After this, the Benediction was pronounced by the presiding Bishop, and then the assembly dispersed."

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*Extracts from the Address of the House of Bishops to the Right Reverend the Missionary Bishop to China, delivered after his consecration, on 20th October.*

Philadelphia, U. S. A., October, 1844.

Rt. Rev. W. J. BOONE—Dear Brother,

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*

The heathen land which is to be the seat of your Episcopate, comprises one-third or more of the population of the globe. Its inhabitants, though to some good degree enlightened and civilized, are nevertheless, ignorant of the true God, and of the only way of salvation which He has provided and revealed for fallen man. Among those benighted and idolatrous millions, perishing in ignorance and sin, you and your fellow missionaries must *shine as lights in a dark place*. You are the representatives and ambassadors of Christ, epistles of recommendation to the Holy religion which you profess and preach. They will form their opinion of the Gospel from its practical influence upon your characters and lives. Earnestly, then, would we exhort you to live near to God. Cultivate assiduously all the graces and virtues of the Gospel; abound in acts of devotion and benevolence; and so let your light shine before the Heathen, that they, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father who is in heaven.

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*

In the performance of your Episcopal and ministerial duties, you will, of course, keep in mind the solemn promise and oath which you made at your consecration: and administer the *word, and sacraments, and discipline, as Christ hath commanded and this Church hath received the same*. You can have no better guide in the prosecution of your important work, than the example of the Apostles in their early efforts to establish the Church among the Gentiles. They went forth, and the Lord went with them, accompanying their words with signs following. They carried the Gospel from city to city—from province to province—till the banner of the Cross waved in triumph upon the proud palaces of the Cæsars. Your first duty will be to imbibe the spirit, and walk in the footsteps of the blessed Apostles—even as you bear the same commission. And though you may not hope for a success equal to that which crowned their efforts in an age of miracles, yet, by the blessing of God's grace, souls may be saved and churches planted through your instrumentality.

One important means of extending the influence of the Gospel in a Heathen land, is the *establishment of schools*, in which its hallowed principles may be sowed in infant minds, and generations be trained up in the knowledge of its saving doctrines and hallowed precepts. To this important work we are glad to find your attention has been turned; and we trust that the funds which benevolent Christians have pledged for the purpose, will enable you to establish Christian seminaries which will prove radiating points of spiritual illumination in that dark land, and afford many blessed illustrations of that inspired proverb, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from

it." Thus may many of the offspring of Heathen parents be brought to Him, who said "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

But let the words of the original commission be ever impressed upon your mind, as of paramount importance: "Go ye into all the world, and *preach the Gospel* to every creature; baptizing them in the name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The preaching of the word is God's great ordinance for the conversion of men. When they receive the word in the love of it, then are they prepared for union, through the sacraments, with the Church of Christ, with which the covenant is made, and to whose faithful members all its promises are assured.

As a Bishop of this Church, all its missionaries who will accompany you to China, and others who may be hereafter sent into that wide field of evangelical labor, will be *subject to your spiritual jurisdiction and control*. We trust that you will exercise affectionate watchfulness, and fatherly government over them. That you will aid and encourage them in their arduous and necessarily protracted efforts to surmount the obstacles connected with acquiring a knowledge of the most difficult language upon earth. Incite them by instruction and example, to high attainments in personal holiness, and to zealous energy and unwearied perseverance in their Master's work.

\* \* \* \* \*

We may be assured that it is not the purpose of Him who "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life," to exclude one third of the human race from the proffered blessings of redemption. For them the Saviour died. To them he has commanded that the glad tidings of salvation shall be proclaimed. Their hearts, like those of other men, are in the hands of Him who can turn them unto Himself, as the rivers of water are turned. Guilty, idolatrous, polluted as they are, yet, like other heathen, they may be "washed and justified and sanctified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God."

Go then, beloved brother, and, with your faithful band of associates, claim the perishing millions of China, as a part of the purchased inheritance of the Son of God! Go,—proclaim in their ears the joyful tidings of redeeming love! Exhort them to turn from dumb idols to the service of the living God! Directing their attention to the bleeding victim of the Cross, say, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world!" Shrink not from the self-denial and sacrifices connected with your work; but be cheered by the constraining love of him who submitted to "agony and bloody sweat—to the cross and passion," for your sake. Be not discouraged by the power of long established idolatry and the obstinate wickedness of the heathen. For, "greater is He that is in us, than they that are in the world." Go with holy confidence in him who hath said, "My grace shall be sufficient for thee;" and "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Providence hath wonderfully opened that dark land for the reception of the light of truth and the means of grace. It speaks to us in a language not to be misunderstood,—saying, "Go in and possess the land, and subdue its inhabitants to the obedience of faith!" We hope, in your annual reports

to the Board of Missions, and in your triennial reports to the General Convention, to receive cheering tidings that you labor with encouragement and success. Thus a reaction will be produced, quickening the faith and increasing the liberality of the Church at home. Our love and our prayers will attend you. Thousands of Christian hearts in this land will remember you and your fellow laborers in their petitions to the Throne of Grace. May the Lord preserve you in your passage over the mighty waters! May He open to you a wide field of usefulness in the dark land whither you go! May He accompany your labors by the blessing of the Holy Ghost! May He make you an instrument of planting and gathering a Church in which He will delight to dwell; where many will be brought to the laver of regeneration, the laying on of hands, and the supper of the Lord! And, in the great day, when all must give an account of their stewardship, may you approach the throne, surrounded by multitudes saved through your instrumentality, and say, "Here am I, Lord, and the children whom thou hast given me."

And now, brother beloved in Christ, we bid you and the youthful ministers of Christ who accompany you in your mission to the heathen, an affectionate farewell! We charge you before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and kingdom, preach the word—be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine: and, when the chief Shepherd shall appear, may you receive a crown of glory which fadeth not away.

Your faithful brethren in Christ Jesus.

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TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
IN THE UNITED STATES.

The FOREIGN COMMITTEE of the Board of Missions are under the necessity of inviting the attention of the Church to the wants of this department of our Missions.

A large Mission is about to sail for CHINA; an addition to the Mission in AFRICA is also ready to embark; and a very considerable increase to the expenses of the Mission at CONSTANTINOPLE has also been directed by the Board at its late triennial meeting; while the appointment of three Foreign Missionary Bishops will also call for larger appropriations.

The Committee have now but \$2900 in the treasury; and need \$10,000 to meet the claims which will be made upon it in the course of the next sixty days.

They therefore most respectfully, but earnestly, ask of the members of the Church to come promptly to their aid, lest, at the very moment when the most solemn pledge to the Missionary work has been given to the Christian world by the Church in General Convention assembled, she should be subjected to the painful mortification of a failure in meeting her engagements.

The Foreign Committee, heretofore, have had only to make their wants known to receive the support of the Church; and the increase of their funds during the last three years, (the receipts exceeding by more than \$20,000 the contributions

of the previous three years,) encourages them in the belief that their hands will be strengthened, and their wants supplied in this present emergency.

The Church has now solemnly pledged herself to the work of Foreign Missions. May the God of grace animate her members to a zealous, liberal, and persevering support of that which is so auspiciously begun!

By order of the Foreign Committee,

PIERRE P. IRVING, Sec'y.

New-York, Oct. 29, 1844.

*Extract from the Minutes of the Foreign Committee.*

"MISSIONARY ROOMS,

NEW-YORK, OCT'R 30, 1844.

Present—The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New-Jersey in the chair; the Rt. Rev. the Bishops of the North-Western diocese, Maryland, Delaware; the Missionary Bishop to China; the Missionary Bishop to Constantinople; the Rev. Dr. Milnor, the Rev. Dr. Turner, the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Mr. De Peyster, Mr. Minturn, Mr. Winston, the Treasurer, and the Secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That in view of the present emergency, the BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH be earnestly requested to bring before the clergy of their respective dioceses the necessities of the Foreign Committee, and the importance of immediate efforts to replenish their exhausted treasury."

A true extract from the Minutes.

PIERRE P. IRVING, Secretary.

✎ Editors of Church Periodicals will confer a favor by giving the above circular and resolution an early insertion.

**Acknowledgments.**

**DOMESTIC MISSIONS.**

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from 15th Sept. to the 15th of Oct., 1844:

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

Manchester—St. Michael's.....\$13 35  
Portsmouth—St. John's.....43 00 56 65

**VERMONT.**

Brandon—St. Thomas.....4 00 4 00

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Samuel L. Bush, Esq., Treasurer  
Diocesan Board.....51 71 51 71

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Rockville— $\frac{1}{2}$ .....5 15  
Wakefield—Ch. of the Ascension S. S. 6 00 11 15

**CONNECTICUT.**

Guilford—Christ Ch.....6 00  
New Haven—Trinity, a member...5 00  
Stamford—St. John's.....17 00  
Wolcott—All Saints'.....1 00 29 00

**NEW-YORK.**

Albany—St. Peter's.....100 00

Buffalo— $\frac{1}{2}$ .....10 00  
Fairfield—Trinity.....5 00  
Fishkill—Trinity.....30 00  
Harlem—St. Andrew's.....9 21  
Hobart—St. Peter's.....3 84  
Hyde Park—St. James'.....12 00  
Lansingburgh—Trinity.....17 00  
Louisville—Zion Ch.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .....10 00  
New-York—St. Stephen's Mo. Col. 18 50  
St. George's.....500 00  
Ch. of the Ascension, a member 50 00  
Norwary—Grace Ch.....2 00  
Patterson—Christ Ch.....1 50  
Peckskill—St. Peter's.....7 50  
Potsdam—Trinity.....5 00  
Poughkeepsie—St. Paul's.....10 50  
Whitehall—St. Paul's.....2 75 815 69

**NEW JERSEY.**

Newark—Trinity.....26 40 26 40

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Easton—Trinity.....10 00  
Leviston—St. Marks' La. Sew'g Soc. 5 00  
Philadelphia—Gloria Dei Sun. Sch. 20 00  
Northern Liberties, St. John's.. 50 00 85 00

## DELAWARE.

Dagsboro'...	3	17	
Leuces.....	5	96	
St. George's Chapel.....	1	69	10 82

## MARYLAND.

Cumberland—Emmanuel.....	10	53	10 53
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## VIRGINIA.

Green Spring Pa.— $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	8	00	
Halifax Co.—Roanoke.....	20	00	
King George's Co.—St. Paul's.....	17	50	
Northampton Co.—Hungary Pa.....	17	00	62 50

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—St. Michael's.....	35	52	
St. Peter's.....	50	18	
Mo. Miss. Lec.....	27	15	112 85

## KENTUCKY.

Henderson—St. Paul's, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	10	00	
Mrs. E. Rankin, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	10	00	
Rev. E. Jackson, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	2	50	
Jeffersonville—St. Luke's.....	2	75	25 25

## OHIO.

Ashtabula—St. Peter's, Rev. J. Hall.....	2	00	
Grafton—St. Stephen's.....	2	06	
Massillon—St. Timothy.....	15	00	
Springfield—Christ Ch.....	3	00	22 06

## MICHIGAN.

Detroit—St. Paul's.....	30	00	
Grand Rapids—St. Marks' and Ladies' Sew'g Soc.....	9	50	39 50

## INDIANA.

Lafayette—St. John's.....	9	30	
Terre Haute—St. Stephen's.....	2	00	11 30

## MISSOURI.

R. P. Williams.....	5	00	5 00
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## WISCONSIN.

Nashotah Mission.....	13	16	13 16
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## ARKANSAS.

Little Rock.....	15	82	15 82
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

E. R.....	100	00	
H. S. H.....	3	00	
Home Missions from E. D.....	2	00	105 00

TOTAL, \$1,492 50

(Total since 15th June, 1844, \$5,327 29.)

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th Sept. to the 15th of Oct., 1844:

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth—St. John's Ch. Fem. Miss. Soc.....	20	00	20 00
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## VERMONT.

Brandon—St. Thomas' Ch.....	2	20	2 20
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## RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—St. Paul's Ch. for ed of Eliza Taft, Africa.....	20	00	
Rockville—Johnston Sunday School.....	5	15	25 15

## CONNECTICUT.

Hartford—St. John's Ch. for Africa.....	20	00	
Newtown—Trinity Parish 20 00, S. S. for ed. Dan'l Burhan, Af.....	20	00	40 00

## NEW YORK.

Albany—St. Peter's Ch. for Rev. B. Eaton 20 00, general 50 00.....	70	00	
Brooklyn—Christ Ch. ed. of child in China 25 00, Y'g Men's Miss. Asso. for Af. 69 81.....	84	81	
Flushing—St. George's Ch. ed of George Burcker, China.....	25	00	
Herkimer Co.—Fairfield Trinity Ch.....	5	00	
Hudson—Christ Ch. for China.....	20	00	

Hyde Park—St. James' Ch.....	8	00	
New York—St. George's Ch. for ed. of Chinese 50 00, for China 15 00, general 435 00.....	500	00	
St. Andrew's Ch.....	6	21	
Miss. J. Brewer.....	10	00	
Norway—Grace Ch.....	2	00	
Olsego Co.—Louisville Zion Ch.....	10	00	
Paterson—Christ Ch.....	1	00	
Potsdam—Trinity Ch.....	5	10	
Williamsburgh—St. Mark's Ch.....	3	41	
Whitehall—St. Paul's Ch.....	2	25	752 78

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Lewistown—St. Mark's Ladies' Sew. Soc. 5 00, S. S. for China 1 45.....	6	45	
Philade'phia—St. Thomas' Ch. for Af. Various persons for do.....	10	00	
S. B. N. for Greece.....	6	00	27 45

## MARYLAND.

Ann Arundel Co.—St. James' Ch. for China.....	15	00	
Annapolis—Juv. Miss. Soc. ed. of Hector Humphries, Af.....	20	00	
Cumberland—Emmanuel Ch, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	10	52	45 52

## VIRGINIA.

Bellemead—Children of, for China.....	2	00	
Halifax Co.—Roanoke parish.....	20	00	
Lancaster Co.—Spring Grove, ed. of Margaret Haven, Af. 20 00; a Lady, for China, 10 00.....	30	00	
Northampton Co.—Hungary pa. 17 00 do. for China 1 00.....	18	00	
Richmond—Rev. G. Woodbridge for Palestine.....	1	00	
King George Co.—St. Paul's, Sundry persons.....	17	50	88 50

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Mrs. H. C. G. 25 00, Mr. Belin 25 00, Mrs. E. H. Holbrook 50 00, a member of St. Michael's Ch. 2 00, Miss Pringle 25 00, Mrs. Shoolbred 5 00, Mrs. S-abbrook's children 10 00, Mr. Glen 5 00, Miss Izard and Miss Pinckney 100 00, a member of St. Michael's 5 00, Mrs. Ramsey for sup. of a child in China 25 00, Cash 20 00.....	297	00	
St. Peter's Ch.....	202	00	
G. A. Trenholm, ed. of a child in China.....	25	00	
St. Michael's Ch. outfit for China 95 12, do. for Constantinople 3 00, general 26 02.....	125	14	
St. Stephen's Ch. monthly Missa lecture, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	8	83	
Radcliffboro'—St. Paul's 7 00, Mrs. Grimke, ed. of child in China, 25 00, Dr Theodore Grimke, do. 25 00.....	57	00	
Wallerboro'—St. Bartholomew's Ch. for China 50 57, Miss Monefeldt, ed. of a child in China 12 50, S. S. do. do. for do. 6 00.....	69	07	784 09

## GEORGIA.

Savannah—Miss G. Habersham, for sup. of a child in China.....	12	00	12 00
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## OHIO.

Gambier—Earnings of 3 little girls by needle-work, for Africa.....	3	10	
A lady.....	2	50	
Grafton—St. Stephen's Ch.....	1	68	
Granville—Mrs. Johnson.....	6	00	
Springfield—Christ Ch.....	6	04	19 32

## MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Christ Ch. for China.....	5	00	5 00
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TOTAL, \$1,822 01

(Total since 15th June, \$6,074 92).